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FISHERY MARKET NEWS

AUGUST 1944

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UNITED STATES
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HAROLD L. ICKES, Secretary

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
IRA N. GABRIELSON, Director

FISHERY MARKET NEWS

A REVIEW OF CONDITIONS AND TRENDS OF THE FISHERY INDUSTRIES
PREPARED IN THE DIVISION OF COMMERCIAL FISHERIES

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OPPORTUNITIES FOR SMALL BUSINESS IN THE FISHERIES OF THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST AND ALASKA

By M. E. Stansby*

The fisheries of the Pacific Northwest and Alaska offer opportunities for development and expansion in the post-war period. Several species of fish which have never been utilized at all are abundant enough to support large fisheries, while in other cases, changing population conditions afford a chance for increasing production in fields already established.

While the volume of food fish landed in the Pacific Coast States and Alaska is just about equal to that landed in the Atlantic Coast regions, the population density has been so different in these two regions in the past that the fisheries have developed along entirely different lines. Along the East Coast, by far the largest portion of the catch has been handled in the fresh and frozen state. On the West Coast, because local populations were so sparse and shipping distances so great, it has been necessary to market most of the fish in a form which would have a minimum of perishability. Hence, a large portion of the West Coast fish have been canned and only a small portion consumed fresh or frozen.

As a result of the war, the population of the West Coast regions has shown a large increase, and results of recent surveys have indicated that a large portion of those who have migrated to that region to enter war industries desire to remain there permanently after the war. With this large increase in population, a greater proportion of the fish on the West Coast can be expected to be handled fresh or frozen. It is not expected that there will be a large decline in canned fish output, but rather that most expansion will be in the fresh and frozen fish field. This change in handling methods will offer many opportunities for small business in the immediate post-war period.

The Fish and Wildlife Service, U. S. Department of the Interior, in anticipation of these changes has been giving increasingly more attention to the technical aspects involved. This Service operates, under its Division of Commercial Fisheries, two fishery technological laboratories on the West Coast, one at Ketchikan, Alaska, and one at Seattle, Washington. These laboratories, while at present occupied primarily by wartime projects, have included in their research projects the development of the use of species at present under-utilized, and the improvement of methods of handling fish in the fresh and frozen state. Research on strictly wartime projects has revealed possibilities for post-war peacetime development. For example, research has been carried on in the Seattle Laboratory on development of substitute materials for use by the fishery industry (such as for packaging purposes) to replace critical wartime material. Some of these substitute materials have proved to be better than those originally used. These doubtless will contribute to the post-war expansion of the West Coast fisheries.

Alaska King Crab Opportunities--Prior to 1940, more than half the crab meat consumed in the United States, including 95 percent of the canned crab, was imported. Seventy-eight per cent of this imported crab came from Japan, most of the balance from the U.S.S.R.

For several years prior to 1939, occasional small packs of king crabs were put up in Cook Inlet, Alaska, and during 1938, a floating canning operation for king crabs was at-

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Note: From report submitted to Senate Small Business Committee at Seattle hearing, July 27.

tempted without financial success around Kodiak Island, the Shumagin area, and in the Bering Sea. A substantial number of crabs were caught and the quality of the pack was excellent, but the necessary exploratory work soon exhausted the limited capital of the enterprise.

Japanese crab canning started in 1892. It grew slowly, however, until the introduction of the floating cannery in 1923, which came as a result of several years of successful governmental investigation. This expanded the industry from the waters of Japan proper to the Bering Sea off Kamchatka and Siberia. About 1930, Japanese activities were further extended across Bering Sea into the vicinity of the Pribilof Islands, the north side of the Alaska Peninsula, and Bristol Bay. The latter is the principal domestic center for canning red salmon.

Increasing exploration of a crab fishery by foreign nationals in waters immediately adjacent to United States' territory for subsequent export into the United States raised serious question as to whether American interests were making adequate use of domestic fishery resources. Accordingly, early in 1940, the President requested the Secretary of the Interior to investigate the practicability of establishing an American king crab canning industry in Alaska. Initial inquiry indicated that lack of information regarding areas of abundance, methods for taking and canning king crabs, and a general fear of not being able to compete with the imported product on a cost basis, were the primary obstacles retarding domestic development. Since the cost of necessary exploratory work would be prohibitive for private enterprise under conditions then prevailing, the Congress authorized the Fish and Wildlife Service to make the study.

This investigation was carried out in 1940 and 1941, and a complete report was issued early in 1942, giving charts and tables showing areas of abundance of this species and recommendations as to the best methods of catching and processing the crab (Fishery Market News, May 1942--Supplement). This season, (1944), commercial operations on a small scale are being undertaken in Alaskan waters by at least three firms. Immediately after the cessation of the war, a large increase in this fishery is anticipated.

Utilization of Miscellaneous Species--Several other species of shellfish await development in the Pacific Northwest and Alaska. Dungeness crab, although already utilized to a considerable extent, undoubtedly could be produced in much larger quantities. Both shrimp and clams are found in many localities in southeastern and central Alaska, but except in the region of Petersburg and Cordova, respectively, no attempt has been made to exploit these shellfish. A small variety of the much prized abalone exists in southeastern Alaska and might form the basis of a new industry, although little is known about its abundance and how well it would withstand commercial fishing operations.

Another source of a new supply of fish is the otter trawl fishery, which produces flounders, cod, and similar fish. This fishery has reached a considerable development off the coasts of Oregon and Washington, but until recently, little thought has been given to extending it to waters off the Alaskan coast, although exploratory fishing in connection with the Fish and Wildlife Service's king crab expedition indicated that such fish were abundant there. Since these fish are very suitable for the fresh and frozen markets, it seems quite probable that a considerable expansion will take place in this fishery.

While the salmon fishery has reached maximum production in most areas, there is still some possibility of expansion of the taking of pink and chum salmon in some of the more remote sections of western Alaska.

PROBABLE DEVELOPMENTS IN HANDLING OF FISHERY PRODUCTS

Fresh Fish--If any post-war expansion of the fisheries takes place, added equipment both in the way of fishing vessels and fishing gear will be required. Many vessels taken over by the Navy will be returned in such condition as to require extensive alterations. Other vessels in constant use in the fisheries, and which, at present, have difficulty in procuring repair materials, will require extensive overhauling. Many fishing craft have had to get along with makeshift repairs of their engines because of the difficulty or impossibility of procuring parts during wartime, and these will create a large demand for replacement engines as soon as they are available.

Fishing gear has been very difficult to replace during wartime because of the scarcity of natural fibers. When these become once more readily available, fishermen will require a large number of nets and other gear.

In order to handle increased volume of fresh fish, expanded wholesale marketing facilities will be required, especially for handling fish fillets and other dressed and packaged fishery products. Existing establishments, while perhaps adequate for handling increased production of roundfish, will have to be extensively altered and, in many cases, new plants will have to be built if the expected expansion in packaged fishery products takes place.

Another potential development in the marketing of fresh fish is the possibility of use of air transportation. Because fish are of such high degree of perishability, it is of especially great importance that they be delivered to consumer markets within as short a period of time as possible. Should the cost of air express diminish considerably, air transportation may be economically practical and may be used extensively, at least for the more perishable products such as crab meat. In the low, subfreezing temperatures existing at high altitudes refrigeration will be no problem. Frozen fish thus can be transported very readily, and in the case of fresh fish, it may well be more a problem of keeping them warm enough that they do not freeze rather than to provide refrigeration. Elimination of the need for icing fish in transit will reduce shipping weight considerably since not only the weight of the ice would be saved, but also much lighter shipping containers need be used. Heavy wooden barrels and boxes could be replaced with lightweight fiberboard containers.

In the past, the consumption of fresh and frozen fish in the Pacific Coast area has been limited and retail marketing facilities have, in many cases, been quite inadequate. In some cases, fish has been handled as a side line in grocery or meat stores or antiquated fish stores have used makeshift methods of retailing, such as use of shipping containers as display counters. Lack of necessary sanitation and cleanliness has often been apparent. With an expansion of the fresh fish market, there will be an opportunity for the establishment of numerous small, modern fish retail stores. Especially if quick frozen fish products are to be handled, improved refrigerated display counters will be required.

Frozen Fish--On the East Coast, the past 20 years have seen a rapid development of the frozen fish fillet trade until today many million pounds of such products as frozen cod, haddock, and rosefish fillets are produced annually. On the West Coast, no such comparable development has occurred, and only a relatively small production of such products amounting at the most to a few hundred thousand pounds has been reached. All present indications are that in the immediate post-war period, a tremendous expansion in the processing of frozen fish fillets and steaks on the Pacific Coast will take place. Such an increase will require considerable expansion of freezing and possibly of cold-storage facilities and many new installations will also be required.

One promising outlet for some of these packaged frozen fish products is through refrigerated lockers for home use. Hundreds of such establishments have sprung up in the Pacific Coast region in the past few years. Many of these have made it a practice to market such products as frozen fruit and meat to their patrons at substantial savings through purchase of seasonal products at production peaks when prices are low. The products are then stored against future needs. Frozen fish can be marketed similarly through refrigerated locker establishments, adding to the revenue of the locker operators and, at the same time, affording a substantial saving and convenience to the locker patrons. While a few locker operators still hold the old belief that frozen fish will contaminate other foods stored with it, experiments conducted at the Seattle Fishery Technological Laboratory of the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service have shown conclusively that such locker storage of frozen fish has no harmful effect whatever on even such susceptible products as butter.

Another type of frozen fishery product which seems destined for important development in the future is that of the pre-cooked frozen food type. Such products as fish chowder, fish a-la-king, baked fish, and fish salads are cooked and prepared completely for the table and then packaged, frozen, and stored. The consumer has only to thaw the product, and, in some cases, to warm it, to make it ready for serving. Similar precooked frozen foods in lines other than fish have already been developed and are entering the market. Their convenience to the busy housewife have made them readily acceptable and a rapid expansion in their production is being forecast. Experiments in the Seattle Laboratory have been conducted recently on such products and several have been developed which are considered to be very palatable and which hold up well in cold storage.

Miscellaneous Preserved Fishery Products--Probably salmon is being utilized for canning purposes about to the maximum which the availability of its supply warrants. Numerous spe-

cialty products, however, can be produced from salmon on a small scale such as canned, smoked salmon. Such products would have only a limited sale and would not increase the total salmon pack by an appreciable amount yet might furnish a livelihood for several small operators. Such products are not necessarily limited to salmon. For example, a product similar to finnan haddie which should find a ready market can be produced from several West Coast fish. When canned, this product is non-perishable. Several such products have been developed by the Fish and Wildlife Service laboratories.

Various dehydrated fish products may have some limited possibility in the post-war period. Extensive experiments have been carried out by Service laboratories on dehydration of fish for wartime use. Most of such dehydrated fish is not palatable enough for domestic consumption, but a few special products may have post-war possibilities. One of these is an all-dehydrated fish chowder in which all the dried ingredients are packaged together, so that it is only necessary to add water and heat to reconstitute the chowder.

Fishery Byproducts--An enormous volume of salmon cannery trimmings are, at present, discarded in Alaska. These trimmings contain the same protein and other nutrients that go into the canned product. Because of the isolated locations of the canneries in Alaska, the brevity of the canning season, and the great distances between canneries, it has been impracticable to utilize most of this cannery waste in the past. Owing to the perishability of the raw material and the distance between canneries, it has been impossible to erect a few centrally located reduction plants to handle waste from several plants, except in southeastern Alaska where canneries are relatively close together. The canning season extends only 4 to 8 weeks in most cases, and the cost of reduction equipment is too great for economical operation during this short period.

Laboratories of both Fish and Wildlife Service and those of industry have been giving considerable attention to utilization of cannery wastes with the hope of developing some simplified procedure whereby it could be at least partially processed or preserved at the individual canneries, final processing then taking place at centrally-located plants. Owing to the complexity of the problem and its being interwoven with economic considerations, no immediate solution is in sight. However, there seems no doubt that this problem will eventually be solved, and, at that time, there will be many opportunities for new plants in Alaska to handle the large quantity of raw material now being discarded.

When the fish fillet expansion takes place, there will likewise be room for new reduction plants to take care of the increased volume of fillet waste. The Service is beginning a project to work out technical details in connection with such fillet waste reduction.

Certain pharmaceutical products are prepared from fish. The Vitamin A fish-liver field is well known, and it is probably developed to the fullest capacity that the availability of raw material permits. Other vitamins of the Vitamin B group can be obtained as a by-product from fish reduction plants, and although a good start already has been made in this direction in California, most other areas have not given this field consideration.

Still other pharmaceutical products have been produced from fish waste. These include amino acids, enzymes, and many other similar products. This field has scarcely been touched and offers tremendous opportunity for research and development.

Before the war, most of our agar and gums which are extracted from seaweeds were imported from Japan. With this source cut off, domestic production had to be initiated to augment the limited stockpiles available. Several plants have been in production, especially in southern California. These have managed to produce enough of such materials to supply our most critical needs. However, owing to lack of availability of equipment and manpower, these plants have been able to operate only at a small portion of the capacity which would be required to satisfy all of our needs in this field. If it is found to be feasible to compete with foreign sources in the post-war period, considerable expansion in such plants will be required.

Opportunities Connected With Sport Fishing--Sport fishing in the Pacific Northwest and especially in Alaska offers innumerable opportunities for opening of fishing camps and resorts. Many service men from all sections of the country, who were stationed or trained in Washington, Oregon, and Alaska, will return home after the war with glowing reports of the sport fishing in this section. Existing resorts cannot hope to cope with the influx of sport fishermen who will visit this area after the war. While salmon and trout fishing will probably be

the chief attraction, interest in sport fishing for halibut or other "groundfish" could undoubtedly be fostered, as well as for various fresh-water fishes, abundant in lakes and streams. Besides actual establishment of fishing resorts, other opportunities exist in connection with guide service required, and considerable employment should be available for local citizens well acquainted with fishing in any particular area.

With vast increases in sport fishing will come chances for establishment of small concerns for manufacture of all sorts of accessories, equipment, and bait. For example, although some salmon eggs are already being preserved for bait, most of them are discarded at present. These eggs will be available for manufacture into preserved bait when the demand increases. Returning disabled veterans might find a profitable business in the production of hand-made lures. In addition, there should be an increase in the demand for all sorts of accessories such as tackle, boats, etc.

SUMMARY

Changing population conditions in the Pacific Northwest and Alaska in the immediate post-war period are expected to change the emphasis from canned fish to a more balanced production of all kinds of products. An especially large increase will take place in the processing of fresh and frozen fillets. The changes will create many opportunities not only for expansion of existing facilities, but in the formation of new concerns. Fish and Wildlife Service fishery technological laboratories, in anticipation of these and other changes, are collecting technical information which will be available to aid the fishing industry when these changes take place.

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SOME TIME AND LABOR SAVING TECHNIQUES IN VITAMIN A AND OIL ANALYSES

By F. B. Sanford, G. C. Bucher, and W. Clegg*

In the course of an extensive study of the factors affecting the potency of the dogfish liver oils, made in collaboration with the Washington State Fisheries, there were developed a number of time and labor saving techniques such as are discussed by Bjorksten[1]. These may prove of interest to other laboratories in the oil and vitamin fields.

Use of Malted Milk Mixer--Liver homogenization has been made easy by means of a blender. However, with these machines it is difficult to handle livers weighing less than one ounce, because the blades of the blender do not engage the liver. In this case, a malted milk mixer becomes valuable. Even small fetal livers can be homogenized by its use. Another advantage is that small liver samples can be disintegrated while in their original containers. If insufficient cutting is obtained with the agitators furnished with the mixer, they can be replaced by cutters of almost any size and shape made from hacksaw blades sharpened on one edge. (Figure 1)

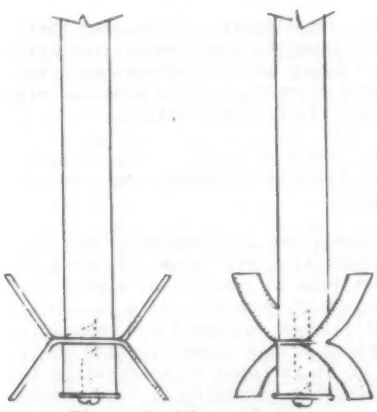

Figure 1--Mixer Blades

Figure 2
Weighing Wire

Weighing Wires--The advantage of weighing wires in handling the small quantities of oil usually employed in Vitamin A analyses has been known for some time. In this method the coiled end of a tared wire is dipped into the oil being sampled. As it is being withdrawn, the coil is touched against the side of the container to remove the excess of oil. The weighing operation can be further simplified and made more rapid if all of the weighing wires are adjusted to exactly the same weight, which, preferably, should be an integral number of decigrams. For example, this laboratory uses

*Chemists, Fishery Technological Laboratory, Seattle, Washington.

1/ Bjorksten, J., "Time and Motion Studies for Chemists," Chem. and Eng. News, 21, 1324 (1943)

several dozen wires which are tared to exactly 0.3000 grams and to which will adhere approximately 0.04 grams of oil. The wire used for this purpose is No. 26 chromel, approximately 11 inches long, formed at one end into approximately 30 coils, 1/8 inch in diameter. The other end has a single large loop by which the wire can be hung from a balance arm (Figure 2). Obviously, it is unnecessary to keep a record of the tare of the particular wire being used, and if a chain or other semi-automatic type balance is employed, the weight of the oil sample can be read directly from the dial or sliding scale. It is a simple procedure to adjust the wire to a given weight by using wire snips for rough adjustment and an emery wheel for fine adjustment. No change in the weight of wires used at this laboratory has been noted over a period of several months.

Paired Automatic Pipettes--The use of an automatic pipette is a substantial aid in pipetting volatile liquids such as ethyl ether. However, the rubber bulb customarily used to draw the liquid into the pipette is troublesome to manipulate. This can be overcome by using the suction afforded by a water aspirator. If two pipettes are used concurrently (Figure 3), one can be filling while the other is discharging; thus, the net time involved in the operation can be decreased by nearly one-half.

4 mm. Glass Thief--Whenever it is necessary to use a quantity of oil larger than can be obtained conveniently on a weighing wire, medicine droppers are frequently employed. These, however, are somewhat difficult to clean and to manipulate. The medicine dropper can be replaced advantageously by pieces of glass tubing of about 4 mm. outside diameter--and of any desired length (Figure 4). Usually, there is sufficient oil in the sample container to fill these to the required depth by means of gravity; otherwise the tubes may be filled in the same manner as any pipette.

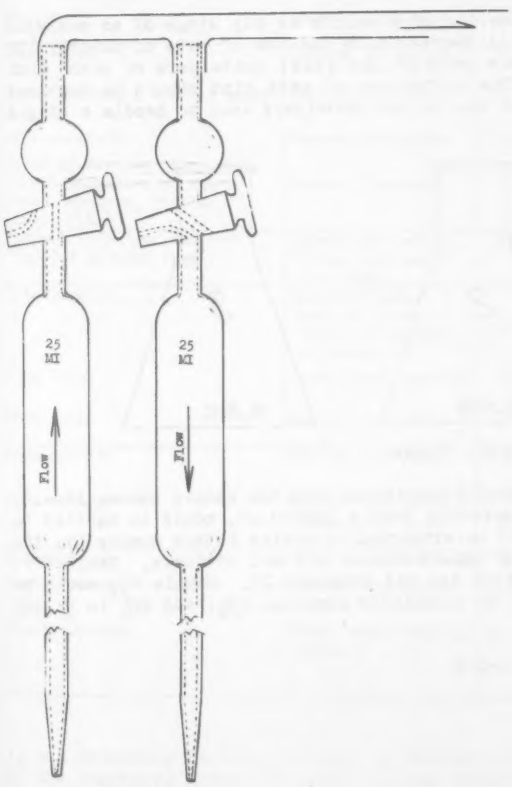

Figure 3
Paired Automatic Pipettes

Figure 4
4 mm. Glass Thief

Figure 5
1 cm. Glass Thief

1 cm. Glass Thief--After liver material has been disintegrated and homogenized in a blender, a sample can be obtained easily if a glass thief 1 cm. in outside diameter and about 12 inches in length is used. If slightly constricted at the lower end, the thief will retain even the most oily material (Figure 5). The weight of the sample can be roughly estimated if calibration lines are etched on the side of the tube.

Tared Containers--In series of analyses in which a large number of tared containers are being used, time can be saved if the containers are numbered and tared in the order of consecutive weight. (Figures 6 and 7). Thus, in weighing these containers, only a minimum number of weights need be changed between any two weighings.

Figure 6--Shaking Bottles

Numbering of Containers--The identification of a sample at any stage of an analysis is simplified and the possibility of error is decreased by the use of sets of exactly 100 (or 200, etc., if more than 100 analyses are made at one time) containers of each kind required in the course of the procedure. The containers of each kind should be numbered from 1 to 100 (or 200) consecutively, so that the various containers used to handle a single

Figure 7--50 ml. Flasks

sample can all have the same number--which should correspond with the sample number itself. For example, a liver sample assigned the laboratory sample number 47, would be handled in jar number 47; after homogenization, it would be extracted in shaker bottle number 47; the oil solution would be evaporated in flask or beaker number 47; and so forth. Similarly, sample 823 would be handled in containers which are all numbered 23. Sample 899 would be placed in containers numbered 99; sample 900 in containers numbered 100; and 901 in 1; 902 in 2; etc.

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COMPARABLE VALUES OF FIBERS FOR USE IN COMMERCIAL FISHERIES

By Frank E. Firth*

The commercial fishing industry was one of the first to feel the effect of the loss of imports of manila when the Japanese invaded the Philippines and East Indies. Almost immediately after war was declared, the Fish and Wildlife Service started to test those fibers which were available and might be adapted to fishing uses because there were practically no data on their comparative values as fishing cordage and twines.

The availability of fibers shifted continuously since there was no domestic production except of cotton. Uses for the latter increased at such a rate that only very small quantities of cotton rope were available for industrial uses. All other fibers had to be imported and were subject to shipping delays. In addition, the need of the Armed Forces for all types of cordage increased at a tremendous rate.

The results of the tests undertaken are summarized in the following table. Jute gave variable results depending on the use to which it was placed. This variation in performance

Comparison of Certain Cordage Fibers With Manila

Type of Fiber	Proposed Use	Approximate Tensile Strength (card)	Abrasion Resistance	Flexibility	Approximate Durability	Recommendation	Availability
		Percent			Percent		
Manila	General fisheries	100	Very good	Very good	100	Very good	None
Java sisal	General fisheries	90	Good	Very good	95	Very good	None
Blend of Java & African sisal	General fisheries	85	Good	Very good	85-90	Very good	None
African sisal	General fisheries	80	Good	Good	80	Good	Limited
Blend of African sisal with 5-10% extenders of Agavetow, Henequen, Pita or Istle fiber	General fisheries	75	Fair to Poor	Fair	60-70	Fair	Limited
Hempsal (30% American hemp and 70% African sisal)	Lobster pot warps, Lobster pot heading twine	90	Good	Very good	90	Very good	Limited
Jute cordage	Quarter ropes, haul-up lines, tackles, lobster pot warps	60	Poor	Good	50	Poor	Fairly abundant
Jute twine	Otter trawl webbing	60	Poor	Very good	30	Poor	Fairly abundant
Jute twine	Lobster pot heads	60	Fair	Very good	85-90	Good	Fairly abundant
Flax cordate	Lobster pot warps	60	Fair	Poor	75	Fair to good	Limited
Coir cordage	Lobster pot warps, Otter trawl footrope rounding	25	Poor	Poor	20	Poor	Fairly abundant
Cotton twine	Otter trawl cod-ends	55	Poor	Good	50	Fair	Limited
Cotton twine	Lobster pot heads	55	Good	Good	85	Very good	Limited
Raphia cordage	Otter trawl hanging lines	60	Poor	Fair dry Poor wet	25	Poor	Limited

is due primarily to the fact that it wears out rapidly when subjected to abrasion. Some of the secondary grades of sisal cordage were handicapped by brittleness causing ropes to part without warning and give poor performance when pulled over sheaves.

* Technologist, stationed at Boston, Mass.

Although the tests summarized in this report were limited by the quantity available for trial, it is indicated that hempsal cordage, made up of East African sisal and domestic hemp in the proportions of 70 to 30, or 50 to 50, respectively, will be fairly dependable for general fishing purposes. Hempsal has been found second to manila and superior to straight African sisal cordage in tensile strength, abrasion resistance, flexibility, and durability. Production of this mixed fiber cordage, in the proportion of 10 percent Am. hemp and 90 percent sisal, is scheduled for the latter half of 1944 and is expected to be available to the fishing industry within a few months.

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1944 PRODUCTION OF U. S. FISHERIES ENCOURAGING AT HALF-WAY POINT

Continuing the upward trend begun last year, production in the major U. S. fisheries made encouraging increases during the first six months of 1944 as compared with 1943, although catches of a few important species are lagging behind last year's figures, the OCF reported on July 26.

A survey of production just completed shows that although landings of California pilchards, Pacific mackerel, and shrimp are smaller, than last year, these losses are more than counterbalanced by increases in the production of California tuna, landings at New England ports, and the pack of Maine sardines.

Since the first six months normally account for only a fourth of the year's total landings, the fishing industry still has ample time to increase the present lead over 1943 production.

Landings of fresh fish at the major New England ports--Boston, Gloucester, New Bedford, and Portland, are substantially larger than last year, totaling 207,215,000 pounds or a 16 percent gain over last year's production of 178,989,000 pounds. By the end of June, Gloucester had received 80,356,000 pounds of fish and shellfish, compared with Boston's 75,720,000, New Bedford's 43,827,000, and Portland's 7,312,000 pounds. Landings at Gloucester and New Bedford increased about 33 percent over last year, while Boston's receipts were 5 percent less, and Portland also showed a small decline.

The California tuna fishery, enjoying its best year since 1940, furnishes one of the most important increases. Landings during the first six months were 50 percent larger than last year, totaling 52,948,000 pounds, while the canned pack reached 1,149,370 cases, a gain of 61 percent.

Less successful than the tuna industry, the Pacific mackerel fishery is having a relatively poor year. Landings amounted to 7,868,000 pounds for the first half of the year, as against 9,007,000 in 1943. The canned pack showed a corresponding decrease: 84,982 cases compared with 95,799.

The Maine sardine industry has already packed 1,110,000 cases, or an increase of 35 percent over its production of canned fish last year. A considerable quantity of the sardines packed in Maine canneries is imported from Canada.

In the Gulf area, shrimp and oysters declined while crabs made important gains. Because of labor difficulties and a scarcity of shrimp, production in the important shrimp fishery is 28 percent behind last year, with 73,340 barrels landed as against 101,738 in 1943. Oysters fell from 689,491 barrels to 459,306; while crabs increased from 3,796,000 pounds to 5,115,000.

The Pacific Coast pilchard fishery, which alone produces a fourth of the total poundage taken by U. S. fishermen, is inactive from April through July in California, the center of the fishery. From January through March, however, production amounted to 81,417 tons, or a decline of 8 percent compared with the same period in 1943. Fishing for pilchards will be resumed from northern California ports on August 1.

Fresh fish came into New York's wholesale markets in somewhat greater quantity than last year, totaling 126,487,000 pounds compared with 113,579,000. On the other hand, in Chicago, most important inland market for fish, receipts declined from 39,735,000 pounds

last year to 33,915,000. The scarcity of shrimp and the late opening of the halibut season were probably important reasons for the decline, for these two products normally outrank all others in volume of sales in Chicago.

Total production by all fisheries last year was approximately 4,000,000,000 pounds, and it is hoped that the yield may reach 4,300,000,000 in 1944. Although the fishing fleet is approaching its pre-war size through new construction and the return of many vessels requisitioned by the Army and Navy, lack of sufficient manpower to operate boats and shore plants, as well as inadequate refrigeration, have hampered production.

OPERATION OF MANPOWER PRIORITY SYSTEM EXPLAINED BY OCF

The War Manpower Commission Priority Referral Program which became effective July 1, is designed to benefit industries which are most vital to the Nation's war effort. The order which established this program requires that male labor with few exceptions be hired through the U. S. Employment Service. The application of this program will vary considerably from one local area to another because of the recognized need for flexibility in considering location of employment, types of essential production, and administrative factors.

The priority program sets up the relative importance of industries and plants for the guidance of U. S. Employment Service personnel in referring workers to jobs. Commercial fishing is one of the industries which can benefit from the application of this program. Employers in the fishing industry should take all necessary action to see that they secure the maximum benefit obtainable under this program. In order to secure such benefits each commercial fishing producer and manufacturer of fishery products should:

> Apply for a priority rating at his nearest local office of the United States Employment Service. It should be borne in mind that the awarding of a priority rating is not automatic merely because the industry is essential. The United States Employment Service local offices will be in a position to inform employers of the conditions which must be met by the employer in order to obtain and hold a priority rating.
>
> When filing application for priority rating, the employer should indicate the number of workers he currently needs or anticipates he will need in the near future. Any change in numbers of workers needed should be made known to the United States Employment Service Office.
>
> The employer should discuss with the local United States Employment Service office the practical aspects, with respect to his production, of the requirements of the War Manpower Commission order. If it is not practical for hiring to be limited solely through the United States Employment Service, the employer should request authority to continue his own recruitment of workers, subject to such conditions or limitations on direct hiring as may have been found necessary in the particular locality. It is possible for the employer to continue his own recruitment of workers and still receive benefits from the application of the War Manpower Commission order.

Under certain conditions, communities may be exempt from this order. However, it would not be to the best advantage of the commercial fishing industry employer to have his community exempt, especially if the employer has obtained priority rating and permission to hire his workers direct.

The Area Coordinators are empowered to appear before the Area or State Manpower Priorities Committee whenever matters in which the fishery industries are interested are under consideration.

Whenever manpower problems of nation-wide importance will arise or whenever interregional recruitment requests will be discussed, in which the fishery industries are interested, the Coordinator of Fisheries will present the data and demands of the industries before the National Committee.

APPROVAL OF FISHING VESSEL CONSTRUCTION RESTRICTED

The Office of the Coordinator of Fisheries announced on July 12, that, with few exceptions, it will not approve applications for priorities for the construction of any additional fishing vessels during the remainder of the year. Construction of fishing vessels during the first half of the year has been so accelerated, Dr. Ira N. Gabrielson, Deputy

Coordinator, said, that the materials originally estimated for the entire year of 1944 have been greatly depleted. The action was necessary to keep the vessel construction program at the level approved by the WPB. Since materials were made available by the WPB a year ago, OCF has recommended priorities for the construction of 1,029 vessels.

"When vessels now under construction or approved have been completed," Dr. Gabrielson said, "and with the addition of requisitioned vessels which are now being returned by the Navy in increasing numbers, the U. S. fishing fleet will be substantially at its pre-war size, although there will be a deficit in certain categories of vessels."

The OCF will not apply to the War Production Board for authorization of additional materials beyond that already programmed for the rest of the year, the Deputy Coordinator said, for the reason that manpower shortages, lack of shore facilities, and inadequate refrigeration are already acting as brakes upon the production of the fisheries in many areas.

In four categories applications will still be considered. They are:

1. Applications that have already been submitted to the Office of the Coordinator of Fisheries, but have not yet been acted on;

2. Requests for increase in previous allotments;

3. Bona fide emergency or hardship cases, such as the loss (not sale) of a boat which is the owner's means of a livelihood;

4. Applications that are intended to authorize a production schedule and preference rating only, without allotment of materials, or small projects of the "backyard" type where the owner does his own building, and little or no material allotment is required.

MANILA ROPE RESTRICTIONS AGAIN TIGHTENED BY M-84

Further restrictions have been placed on the use of manila fiber to conserve available supplies of this critical fiber, the War Production Board reported on July 6.

Amendments, issued June 28, 1944, to Conservation Order M-84, provide for a 25 percent reduction in manila processing quotas. Commencing July 1, 1944, cordage manufacturers may process manila rope only for the 10 end uses listed in the Cordage End Use List of the order. The permitted end uses are life-saving equipment used aboard Great Lakes, coastwise and ocean-going ships, and cables, crackers and torpedo lines required to meet the program for increased drilling of oil and gas wells.

The amount of manila allocated for these uses possibly will be sufficient to meet minimum requirements, WPB said. However, if these requirements during the third quarter exceed the amount allocated for these end uses, it will be necessary to use sisal rope as a substitute for manila rope.

Operators of commercial fishing boats, harbor and river tugs, ferries, barges and lighters will be required to use sisal rope because processing quotas do not include any manila rope for these users. The permitted end uses for rope are included in Schedule A and for twine in Schedule B. (See following pages for Schedules A and B.)

The fishery cordage end uses permitted under the series of M-84 orders have varied considerably, according to a recent report of Frank E. Firth, a Service technologist conducting cordage studies in New England. Previous orders permitted more liberal use of this fiber in the fishing industry. The October 1943 order allowed 23 end uses, while that of April 1944 permitted 20 uses. In May 1943, however, only one end use was permitted in the order issued at that time.

The increase in the uses of manila for our fisheries between October 1943 and July 1944 was due to the WPB's recognition of the great need which the Fish and Wildlife Service pointed out existed for dependable cordage in fishery uses where life or valuable property would be at stake if ropes made of an inferior fiber were substituted. Increases were granted on the strength of reports which indicated that an increased supply of manila fibers was expected

Schedule A--Cordage End Use List

End use	Definition	Manila	Agave	Restrictions on other fibers
Anchor buoy spar rope	A rope used to steady a spar projecting from the side of a vessel			
*Anchor lines—submerged Fishing gear.	A line used to fix the position of stationary gear such as pounds or trap nets, fykes, and anchored gill nets.		Yes	
Anchor lines—sea plane	The anchor rode of a sea plane		Yes	
Anchor rodes	See anchor lines			
Anchor lines—vessel	A line used to connect the anchor chain and the vessel		Yes	
Anchor lines—small ships	The lines carried on small ships for anchoring		Yes	
Anchor lines—sea anchor	A rope attached to a canvas sea anchor used to retard the progress of a small boat or life raft		Yes	
Antenna rope	A rope used for raising or lowering radio antennae for maintaining tension on antenna			
Auxiliary line—Lyle gun	A 3" circ. hawser-drawn to or from a vessel by means of a whip line and which is used to support a breeches buoy.	Yes	Yes	
Awning rope	Rope for reinforcing and securing awning in place			
Awning rope	A small sized rope used to hoist or lower an awning			
Backbone	The rope stitched to the back of the middle of an awning and to which the crows foot is spliced			
Backhaul rope	The rope to haul back a hoisting tackle when it is not heavy enough to return by gravity			
Backhaul rope—boom	A rope used for hauling in the sounding boom aboard vessels			
Bale rope	A heavy wrapping twine for securing large bales or bundles			
Barrel chimes	A special type of sling used only to hoist fuel drums aboard ship where rope is passed through eyes at each end of drum; hoists 4 drums at a time.		Yes	
Band line	See Guard rope			
Becket	A rope eye or grommet used for the hook of a block			
Becket—Sprit sail	A small piece of rope with an eye spliced in each end to hold the end of a sprit to the mast			
Becket—Handle	See Handles			
Becket rowlock	A rowlock formed of a rope grommet secured over a throle pin in a sailing launch			
*Beckets—Steering wheel	Used for lashing the wheel of a trawler when running on a fixed course			
*Beckets—Trawl lines	A short loop inserted at regular intervals in the ground line to provide fastening for the snell or ganging.		Yes	
Bell rope	A small hand rope suspended or attached to a bell and used for the purpose of ringing the bell			
*Belly lines—Otter trawl	Ropes running from the head or foot line to the cod end and seized to the seams joining the top side and bottom sections of the net. Their purpose is to reinforce the net.			
Belt shifter rope	Frequently used on machinery as a medium of shifting belt drive from idler pulley to driving pulley and vice versa.			
*Berth bottoms	A network of rope fashioned inside a frame which constitutes the bottom of the berth			
Bight line	A line used to support a heavy line at the bight			
Boat line	A line used to tend boats when coming alongside			
Bobstay	A rope or chain preventing the bowsprit from jumping and leading from the end of the bow sprit to the vessel's stem.			
*Bolech line	A line lashed to the foot rope on which the bottom section of the otter trawl is hung			
Bolt rope—Sail	A rope to which a sail is sewed to reinforce the sail and maintain its shape. The efficient action of a sail depends on the strength and stretching characteristics of the rope both when it is wet and dry.		Yes	
*Boom lift (Fishing vessels)	A line rove through tackle blocks attached to the mast and boom. It is used to adjust the angle at which the boom is inclined from the mast and must support the load applied to the fall lines.		Yes	
*Boom-out haul line	A line used to hold the boom away from the amidships when men are working and as a stop to prevent sudden gusts of wind from unsuspected directions, causing the boom to fly over and strike men in the boat.			
Boring machine rope	A rope used to clean inside of large caliber gun barrels after being bored or filed			
Bos'n's chair rope	The rope to which is suspended a piece of board on which a man working aloft is swung and used to raise or lower or support man.		Yes	
*Bottom line	See Hanging Rope—Fishing Industry			
Bow lines	*See mooring lines.* A line used in mooring or docking to check the vessel from going astern. Line is led forward through bow check making an angle of less than 45° to the keel.			
Braces	The ropes to control the horizontal movement of the yards			
Brails	Ropes used for furling fore and aft sails such as spanker to the mast. Can be foot—throat—or peak brails.			
*Bruiler lifting rope	A line rove, singly, through a block attached near the outer end of the boom, or suspended from a pennant between two masts, or a mast and a suitable point on the vessel. Used for various hoisting purposes.		Yes	
Breast line	*See mooring lines.* A line used in mooring or docking vessels and runs at rightangles to keel and dock.			
Breast line—30 to 50 ton booms	A stay or guy used to prevent swinging of boom when lifting heavy load		Yes	
Breast lines—Pile drive (Fishing)	These lines lead from the sides of pile drivers to anchors and control the position of a pile driver with reference to a definite area in which piling must be spotted for a fish trap.		Yes	
Breast line—Sea Plane and Flying Boat	Control surge of seaplane when moored or anchored		Yes	
*Breast line—Seines & Trawls	Usually the breast line is formed by continuing the lead and cork lines vertically at the ends of the net and splicing them near the bottom. Its purpose is to prevent the weight of the lead line from tearing the netting and to take the towing strain on the net.		Yes	
*Breast purse line	A line passed through rings attached to the breast line of a purse seine and fastened near the lead line. Power is applied to this line to purse the end of the net and lift it clear of the purse line.			
*Bridles-Seines, submerged traps and gill nets.	A length of line connected to the float and bottom lines of seines and submerged traps and gill nets, the approximate midpoint being attached to an anchor line.		Yes	
Bucket ropes	A rope attached to a bucket and used to raise or lower the bucket			
Bull rope	A rope working through a bull's eye, especially one used in securing a light yard of mast			
Bull ropes	Oil well and gas drilling—A rope 2¼ to 3" diam, in lengths 80' to 120' long with eye splices in each end; used to transmit power in grooved pulleys from engine to bull wheel. (A bull wheel is a large reel, with grooved pulleys attached on which are wound cables for drilling or cleaning out wells.)		Yes	
Bumper rope	A rope secured to the outside of the gunwale of a small boat and used as a permanent bumper			
Bumpers	Bumpers are usually made of old rope, the poorer sections used as filling and the covering made by lacing a strand over the filling. New strand is sometimes required for this purpose.			Coir only
Buntlines	The lines used to haul the foot of a sail above and forward of the yard for convenience in furling			
Buoy line—fog towing	See Tow line—Towing spar			
Buoy line—deep water fishery	A line connecting a surface buoy and the trawl line and the anchor on the bottom		Yes	
Buoy line—halibut fishery	Same as above		Yes	
Buoy line—shallow water fishery (50' and less).	Same as above			
Burton rope (below 3" circ.)	A type or part of a cargo fall—a cargo fall is a rope used in unloading and loading vessels			
Burton rope (3" circ. & larger)	Same as above		Yes	
Buoy lines	See buoy lines			
Caisson ropes	*See hoisting ropes.* Cable laid ropes used for hoisting			
Calf rope	*See bull rope.* A small size bull rope			
Car puller rope	A rope, either plain or cable laid used for moving railway cars along an industrial siding		Yes	
Carriage rope	See mill carriage rope			
Casing lines	Rope used in pulling "casing" out of oil wells			
Cathead lines	Oil well and gas drilling—a rope not smaller than 1¼" diam. used around a drilling rig in oil and gas drilling for hoisting tools, pipe, etc., by means of power driven capstan.		Yes	
Catlines	Same as Cathead lines			
Chinese shrimp bag—Net lines	The lines used by the Chinese shrimp bagnet fishing industry generally confined to San Francisco Bay.			

*Indicates end use related to fishing industry.

Schedule A--Cordage End Use List (Continued)

End use	Definition	Manila	Agave	Restrictions on other fibers
Clews—Hammock	The ropes running angularly from the hammock surface to the ring or other fitting whereby the hammock is supported.			
Clew line—Sail	A type of lashing rope used to secure the hem rope of a sail to the mast of a small boat			
Clothesline	A rope approximately ¼" diam. used as a drying line			
*Cod end rope	This line is passed through the last meshes or rings attached to the fish bag opening and serves to close and open the fish bag or cod end.			Cotton only.
*Cod line	See cod end rope			
*Cod lines	Small sized lines, generally lightly tarred, used for ground fishing			
Come-alongs	Ropes used in the mining industry for emergency stretching of wire ropes		Yes	
Compressor pull back	See chain compressor fall			
Concluding line	A small rope rove through the middle of the steps of a Jacob's ladder			
Construction Rigging Rope (below 1" diam.)	Used in construction of new machinery and repairs to existing machinery or equipment. Also for the maintenance of existing and construction of new structures, including power lines and communications systems. In shipyards, for uses in building of yards; construction of new hulls and the repair of existing vessels.			
Construction Rigging Rope (1" diam. and over)	Same as above		Yes	
*Cork line	See Float line			
*Crab line	Usually a 3/16" to ¼" soft laid rope used as the bait line by inserting bait between strands in the crab fishing industry.			
Crackers	A short length of fiber drilling cable used in conjunction with a wire drilling cable affording spring or elasticity to the wire line. Generally 2½" diam. and larger.	Yes	Yes	
Cringle	A piece of rope spliced into an eye over a thimble in the bolt of a sail			
Davit rope	See Falls			
Decorticator rope	The endless rope used in certain types of fiber decorticating machines for holding the leaves for stripping.		Yes	
Derrick lines	See hoisting rope			
Dogsled—Gang line	Main line to which dog harnesses are fastened when pulling a sled		Yes	
Dip rope	Usually 7" circ. rope used in connection with clearing a foul chain aboard ship		Yes	
Dock lines	See Mooring lines			
Dory lift	See Falls—Lifeboat			
*Down hauls—Pounds and traps	A line passing around a windlass and trap or pound, and through an eye fastened to a pile, or suspended to a weighted chain, for the purpose of raising or lowering the trap spillers, for brailing or fishing. The bottom of the spiller is attached to the down haul.		Yes	
*Down haul	See Hoisting Rope—Sail			
*Drag ropes—Shrimp	Ropes used to drag a trawl on shrimp fishing boats		Yes	
*Drag ropes—Trawls	Ropes used in small fishing boats not equipped with drums for wire cables		Yes	
Dragging rope	A rope generally attached to a hook of one variety or another and used to locate and recover objects lying on the bottom of a body of water.			
*Draw line	See Cod end rope			
Dressing lines	The lines used in the display of national colors (flags) at all mastheads and the flagstaff aboard ships.			
*Drift line—Gill net fishing	A line by which the net is secured to the boat while drifting			
Drilling cables—gas wells (2" diam. and larger)	Used for operating the tools in "cable tool" drilling	Yes	Yes	
Drilling cables—oil wells (2" diam. and above)	Used for operating the tools in "cable tool" drilling	Yes	Yes	
Drilling cables—water wells	Used on portable machines for drilling water wells. Usually made in size 1¼" diam. to 1½" diam. inc.		Yes	
Drilling cables—quarry and mining	Used on drilling machines for drilling blast holes. Usual sizes 1¼" diam. to 2" diam. incl.		Yes	
Drop hammer rope	In aircraft and auto industry used to raise the drop hammer for forming metal parts		Yes	
Dumbwaiter hand rope	The rope used for operating a dumbwaiter			
Earing	A short piece of rope secured to a cringle for hauling out the cringle			
*Easing out line	A line used in clearing hawse and in mooring for easing out a chain which has been unshackled			
Eel pot Rope	See Buoy line			
Electric coil filler	A rope filler in double deck coils for securing insulation, used principally in electric traction motors.			
Electric Linemen's Rope	Used by linemen on high voltage work as a general utility line		Yes	
Elevator Rope	A hoisting rope which supports an elevator		Yes	
Elevator Pull Rope	A rope used to stop and start power of a power driven elevator; also a hand rope to raise or lower a hand powered elevator.			
Elevator Gate Rope	A rope attached to a gate or door and attached to counterbalance to facilitate operation of gate.			
*Emergency Line—Bristol Bay Gill Net Boats	An emergency all-purpose line used by Bristol Bay Fishermen		Yes	
Execution rope	A rope used to carry out the death sentence of a court		Yes	
Falls—Accommodation ladder	A rope used to lower, hoist or support a ship's ladder or pilot's ladder over to side of a vessel		Yes	
Falls—Ammunition	The hoisting rope used to raise and lower ammunition	Yes	Yes	
*Falls—Anchor	The tackle used for hoisting an anchor to the deck, usually used in connection with davits		Yes	
Falls—Awning tackle	See awning rope			
*Falls—Boat	A rope used, generally in conjunction with a pair of davits to raise or lower small boats, other than lifeboats.		Yes	
*Falls—Boom tackle (fishing vessels)	A tackle attached near the outer end of the boom or suspended from a pendant attached to one or two masts or a pendant between the mast and a suitable point on the vessel.		Yes	
Falls—Cargo (below 3" circ.)	A 3 or 4 strand rope used in loading or discharging cargoes			
Falls—Cargo (3" circ and larger)	Same as above		Yes	
Falls—Chain compressor	A rope used to check the speed and direction of the anchor chain		Yes	
Falls—Coal	A 3 or 4 strand hard laid rope used in discharging coal cargoes		Yes	
*Falls—Flagstaff	See Halyard—flag and signal			
*Falls—Fishing dory	See Falls—lifeboat			
Falls—F. O. Hose Davit	Rope used to raise, lower or otherwise handle fuel oil hose for refueling vessels		Yes	
Falls—Kingpost	See topping lift fall			
*Falls—Lifeboat	A rope used generally in conjunction with a pair of davits, used to raise or lower lifeboats which contain people.	Yes	Yes	
*Falls—Purse boat	A pair of tackles suspended from davits used to raise and lower the purse boats and seine which weigh about 5 tons.		Yes	
Falls—Powder tank	Used in handling powder tanks (lowering and hoisting)	Yes	Yes	
Falls—Topping lift (below 7/16" diameter)	The falls used for raising and lowering the boom			
Falls—Topping lift (7/16" dia. or larger)	Same as above		Yes	
Falls—Ventilation	Rope for adjusting windsails (ventilators) in position			
Fenders	See bumpers			Coir only.
Fire escape rope	Rope used for fire escape in hotel rooms, etc., not connected with outside stairways			
*Fisherman's cable	*See anchor lines.* Cable laid rope, sometimes tarred, for use off the fishing banks for anchor line			
*Fish bag release line	See cod end rope			
*Float line—Fyke nets	The floatline is used to support the leader netting of fyke nets			
*Float line—Gill nets	A line to which the corks or floats are attached and supports the netting			
*Float line—Haul seine	The line which contains the floats and is used to float a haul seine		Yes	
*Float line—Otter trawls	The main line to which the top netting of an otter trawl is attached		Yes	
*Float line—Purse seines and ring nets	The buoyed line to which the top of the netting is hung		Yes	
*Float line—Submerged gill net	A buoyed line which supports the webbing		Yes	
*Foot rope—Otter trawl	The main bottom line of a trawl to which the foot rope hanging line is secured. "Bolsch" weight and roller line may also be attached.		Yes	

*Indicates end use related to fishing industry.

Schedule A--Cordage End Use List (Continued)

End use	Definition	Manila	Agave	Restrictions on other fibers
Foot rope—Auxiliary	See "Bolsch" line.			
Foot rope—Hanging line	See "Bolsch" line.			
Foot rope—Serving	Rope wrapped around the steel cable foot rope to protect the trawl hangings and bolsch line seizings.			
*Foregoers	A line 4¼" to 4½" circ. attached to an explosive harpoon fired from a gun		Yes	
*Frapping lines	A line passed around a boat fall, one end being made fast on deck and other end being hauled taut and belayed to prevent boat from swinging.			
Furling line	A small line secured to the mast and used for furling fore and aft sails.			
Furnace charging bucket rope	A rope used in conjunction with the charging of steel furnaces with scrap metal.			
*Gangings	Short lines varying from 1 foot to 6 feet in length having a book at one end which are attached at regular intervals to the trawl or ground line.			Cotton only
Gantline	See Falls.			
Girtline	See Falls.			
Governor rope for use on elevators	A rope, usually ⅝" to ¾" dia used as part of the safety equipment to prevent overspeeds on elevators.		Yes	
Grab rope	A line secured waist-high above a boat-boom or gangplank used for steadying oneself.			
Grab line—Life boats and life rafts	A line fastened to outside of life boat to right a capsized boat or as a grab rail.			
Grapnel cables—For cable ships	A combination of wire and fiber—the fiber is used to either fill in the interstices or to actually seize the wire to increase the friction grips of the cable on the hoisting drum.		Yes	
Grapnel line	See dragging rope.			
*Ground line	See foot rope.			
*Ground lines—Trawls (otter)	See spreaders.			
*Ground line	See trawl lines.			
Guard rope	A rope used to bound a permitted area—A safety rope used, for instance, as a railing.			
Guess warp (3" circ. and larger)	A line by which a bight is secured to the swing boom. It may be slacked off from the deck. A line rove through a thimble at the outer end of a boat boom, used for securing the boat to the boom. In general a hauling line laid out by a boat, a portion of the line coiled down in the boat.		Yes	
Guess warp (below 3" circ.)	Same as above.			
Guide line	See tag line.			
Guy lines	A rope used to hold or steady some object such as a pole or mast.			
*Guy lines—Fish trap	Lines from stake traps to anchors to steady the trap and counteract the influence of weather and currents.		Yes	
Guy—Lazy	Running rigging to steady a boom in a seaway.			
*Guy—Lazy jack	Lines often forked reach from above on each side of a fore-and-aft sail to about the middle of the boom to confine the sail when it is lowered.			
Guy line—Preventer	Preventers are generally made up with an eye splice at one end which is shackled to the topping lift bands at the bottom head or looped over the boom head. Used generally when handling heavier types of cargo as a safety measure. A rope used as an additional support for added security.		Yes	
*Guy lines—Vessel	Lines usually rove as tackles made fast to the ships bulwarks and to wire rope pennants from the outer end of the boom. They are used to regulate the lateral position of the boom.		Yes	
*Halibut line	See Trawl line.			
Halter	A rope about ¼" diam. soft lay, used for tying horses and cattle, and making halters.			
Halliards	See Halyard.			
Halyards—Flag and signal	Ropes used for hoisting flags and signals.			
*Halyards—Spar and sail	See Hoisting Rope—Sails.			
*Hammer fall rope	A rope used on pile driving equipment in hoisting the hammer to the derrick head. The rope is then released dropping the hammer onto the pile head.		Yes	
Hand lines	A small rope used to raise or lower small objects by hand. For instance between ground and scaffolding, etc.			
*Hand lines	Small sized lines generally lightly tarred used for bottom fishing.			
Hand rail—Life rafts	See grab line—life boats and life rafts.			
Hand rope	See Grap Rope.			
Handles—ammunition boxes	A short rope fastened to each end of an ammunition box for a handle.			
Hanging ropes—Pounds and traps	Lines to which various sections of netting such as pots, spiller hearts and leads are hung. These lines support the netting. Also the lines used to reinforce the wire netting used in salmon traps.		Yes	
Handles—Buckets	Rope handles for wooden, canvas or other type buckets.			
*Harpon line—Swordfish	A line attached to the harpoon and a buoy keg which is used to tire the fish		Yes	
*Harpoon line—Whale	A line 5" to 6" circ. connecting foregoers to whale rope (used on old-type killer boats).		Yes	
*Haul up line (Otter trawl)	The line is fastened to the splitting strap and runs to the head rope to be readily accessible. Power is applied to this line to assist in raising the net, splitting the catch and raising the splitting strap in order to engage the fish tackle.		Yes	
*Hauling line (seine)	A line attached to the end of the seine to increase the circumference of the circle which may be made around a school of fish.		Yes	
Hay rope	A rope used generally in conjunction with a hay fork to load hay into farmers storage.			
Hay loader rope	The rope used in the operation of hay loaders.			
Head line	See Towing Rope. The line from the bow oit of a tug to the tow			
Head rope	See Float line.			
Head & Stem Line (fishing industry)	Ropes that lead from head and stern of pile drivers and rigging scows to anchor; in order to control their off-shore positions.		Yes	
Heart Ropes—Wire ropes	See wire rope centers.			
Heaving line	A length of light line, weighted at one end, which is thrown to a wharf, etc., in order to assist in getting the mooring line to the wharf.			
High Climbers rope	A rope having a wire core used in timbering as a safety device and also a method of climbing tall trees for the purpose of cutting off the tops. The wire center is to add strength and also to serve as a guard against the rope being severed by a slip of the axe.		Yes	
High tension rope	See Electric linemen's rope			
Hitch rope	The rope attached to the hitch weight for temporarily securing a horse or team.			
Hobble rope	See Leg Rope.			
Hoisting rope—Hot dip galvanizing	Rope used in processing of hot dip galvanizing by lowering the metal objects into acid bath or hot metal.		Yes	
*Hoisting rope—Sail	A rope used to hoist and lower the gaffs and sails of small boats.		Yes	
*Hoisting line—Fishing industry	A line rove singly through a block and used to unload fish.		Yes	
Hoisting rope (3" circ. & larger)	A special rope for heavy hoisting.		Yes	
Hoisting rope (below 3" circ.)	Same as above.			
Hook rope (3" circ. & larger)	Used for mooring a ship to a buoy or in weighing anchor.		Yes	
Hook rope (below 3" circ.)	Same as above.			
Hook-on-line	See shore line.			
Jack rope	The lacing securing the foot of a sail to the boom.			
Jackstay—Hammock	The reinforcing ropes in the bed of a hammock.			
Jackstay—Life float	Rope used to lash netting to wooden ring of life float.		Yes	
Jacob's Ladder	See Ladder-pilots.			
Jaw rope	A span of rope leading from the jaws of a gaff around the mast, strung with hard wooden beads.		Yes	
Jumper	A rope used to prevent a spar from jumping up: specifically, the rope from the outer end of the whiskers to the martingale.			
Jumperstay	An extra stay from the masthead to the rail and set up by a tackle.		Yes	
Jilson	See Brailer Lifting Rope.			
Jilson—After	Holds the mid section of the foot rope in place before the main Jilson is hooked up.		Yes	
Keeling Line—Pile driver	A heavy utility line used aboard a pile driver for seating trap bracing pilings, capping logs and other heavy work.		Yes	
Ladder—Extension	The rope used for expanding and contracting and extension ladder.			
Ladder—Pilots	A rope ladder, usually with wooden steps, hung over the side of a ship for the pilot's use.			
Ladders—Ropes	A ladder formed by splicing cross ropes between two longer ropes for steps. These ladders take several forms, some with wooden rung or flat steps held between 4 upright ropes; some with oval end pieces of wood supporting round steps, the oval held by 2 ropes lashed at the points of the ovals.			

*Indicates end use related to fishing industry.

Schedule A--Cordage End Use List (Continued)

End use	Definition	Manila	Agave	Restrictions on other fibers
Lair rope	See Pack Rope			
Lanyard	A line attached to an article to make it fast			
Lanyards	Rope used for tightening the shrouds and stays on board ship			
Lanyards—Fender	Generally 3" to 3½" circ. Reg. Lay. Used for lashing fenders to rail (tug boats)			
Lanyard—Hammock	The rope attached to the hammock clews by which the hammock is suspended			
Lanyard—Tripping	See trip rope or tripping line			
Lanyard—Whistle	The rope or cord used for blowing a whistle			
Lariat rope	A very hard laid rope used for lassoing cattle		Yes	
Lashing rope	A general rope used for tying down or securing any object but not for shipping purposes			
Lashing ropes	Ropes for securing cargo in transit			
Lashing rope—Aircraft	Lashing rope used for securing equipment, etc. in transport planes		Yes	
* Lashing rope—Dory	Used to lash stacked or nested dories on a trawler			
Lashing rope—Gripe	A lashing spliced to the lip of the gripes, and secured to either the davit head or strong back, for purpose of securing life boat on deck of vessel.		Yes	
Lashing rope—Life rafts	A rope used to tie or otherwise secure life rafts aboard deck o a vessel			
Launching rope	A rope used in connection with the launching of a vessel		Yes	
Launching rope—Trigger	Rope used in shipyards to trip device allowing vessels to slide down ways		Yes	
* Lead line—Sounding	A plain or cable laid rope used for determining the depth of water			
* Lead line—Fyke nets	A leaded line attached to the bottom of the fyke leader			
* Lead line—Gill nets	A leaded line attached to the bottom of the gill net			
* Lead line—Haul seines	A leaded line attached to the bottom of the haul seine netting		Yes	
* Lead line—Otter trawls	A leaded line attached to the foot rope			
* Lead line—Purse seines and ring nets	A leaded line attached to the bottom of a purse seine or ring net		Yes	
* Lead line—Submerged gill nets	A weighted line attached to the bottom of a gill net		Yes	
* Leader hanging rope	Ropes used to hang a lead used in connection with seines			
* Leader rope—Reef nets	A rope used to hand a lead used in connection with reef nets		Yes	
Leech lines	The rope used to haul the leech of courses and sometimes Top Sails along the yard			
Lag rope	A small size rope used to hobble horses and other animals			
Life line	See auxiliary line—lyle gun	Yes	Yes	
Life line	A line secured along the deck to lay hold of in heavy weather			
* Life line	A knotted line secured to the span of lifeboat davits for use of the crew when hoisting and lowering.			
* Life line—Divers	A line used to raise and lower a deep sea diver		Yes	
Life line—Fire & Police Departments	A rope used in conjunction with the saving of life or valuable property		Yes	
Life line—Lifeboat or life raft	A line festooned in bights, along each side of a lifeboat or raft, life raft or float. Each bight is equipped with seine floats.			
Life preserver rope	The hand rope around the outer side of a circular life preserver			
Life preserving rope	Used from a reel set up on a beach with cork ring or torpedo life preserver attached Life preserves carried out to victim by life guard. Rope used to pull both ashore.			
Lifts	Yards are supported at the yardarm by lifts, leading through blocks or fair leaders at the masthead and thence to the deck.		Yes	
* Lift—Trolline pole	A pole or tackle suspended from the mast and connected to the trolline poles for the purpose of raising or lowering the latter.			
* Lifting lines—Divers outfits	Lines used to lift products harvested from the bottom, such as sponges, precious corals avalone. etc. by divers.		Yes	
Lizzard	A rope fitted with a thimble and used as a leader for running rigging			
* Lobster Pot Warps	See Pot Warps			
Lock Lines	See Tow lines—Canal			
Lock gate operating lines	Used for operation of canal lock gates			
* Log line	A line used to transmit the rotation of the log propeller to the recording instrument aboard the vessel.			
* Long line	See Trawl lines			
Lur ropes	Short, heavy ropes for tieing canal barges together		Yes	
* Main fish tackle	See Falls—boom tackle			
Man ropes	See grab ropes			
Mar ropes	Ropes hung over a ship's side and used for assistance in ascending or descending		Yes	
Mats—Blasting	Solid woven mats, 6 to 12 ft sq. used to cover blasting areas to prevent flying fragments			Coir only
Messenger	A line used to lead the heavy tow line around the capstan in ocean tow boats			
Messenger	A light rope used for hauling over a heavier rope or cable, or fuel line			
* Messenger—Side set trawlers	A line used to haul the towing warps to the towing block		Yes	
Mill carriage rope	Used for moving a carriage, such as a log carriage back and forth			
Millwright rope	See construction rigging			
* Mooring lines (below 3" circ.)	Ropes used in mooring or docking vessels			
* Mooring lines (3" circ. and larger)	Same as above		Yes	
Mooring lines	A rope attached permanently to a submerged anchor or weight used as a harbor mooring for small boats, yachts, etc.		Yes	
Motion picture screen arrangement	Lowering and hoisting screen			
* Net—Brails	A dipnet used to remove fish from a trap			
Net—Cargo	A net constructed of rope and used for loading or discharging cargo from a ship			
Net cargo—Stays	A rope, sometimes referred to asa jackstay which serves as an outer frame for a cargo net and to which the net is lashed.		Yes	
Nets—Circus safety	The nets suspended below trapeze and other circus performers			
Nets—Construction safety	The net used for the protection of workmen on construction jobs			
Nets—Debarkation and life floats—net rope.	The inner netting rope which is attached to jackstays of nets hung over the side of ships for emergency debarkation and life saving.			
Nets—Jackstays—Cargo and debarkation nets.	The supporting ropes to which the net ropes of cargo and debarkation nets are attached		Yes	
* Net—Lashing rope	Lines used to lash net on deck to rail when net is stored away			
Net—Life float—Jackstay	A net used to support the platform of a life float			
Net—Life net rope	The rope used for making life nets used in Fire Department			
Nets—Save all	Nets hung from the sides of a ship to the dock to prevent cargo from falling into water in case of accident when discharging.			
Net—Save all—stays	A rope, sometimes referred to as jackstay which serves as an outer frame for a save-all net and to which the net is lashed.		Yes	
Nigger lines	See Hauling Lines			
Ocean Bathing Safety Rope	A rope supported by poles or buoys which serves as protection to bathers			
Outboard gripe (lifeboat)	See lashing rope—gripe			
Outhauls	The ropes by which sails are hauled out on the boom. These ropes are named for the part of the sail they control, i. e. head outhaul—foot outhaul.			
* Outhaul line—Boom	A line used to rig the boom out from amidships position to overside for a lift or to remove it from the area when men are working.			
* Oyster Tong Hoisting Rope	A rope to raise or lower tongs used in oyster fishing		Yes	
* Pack Rope	A light lashing line for tying packs, generally on animals			
* Painter—Small Boat or Skiff	A rope in the bow of a small boat used in making fast, and for towing a small boat			
Painter—Lifeboat and Life Raft	Same as above		Yes	
Painter—Sea	A rope, one end of which is attached to a small boat the other end to the bow of a ship. This rope is of sufficient length to allow the small boat to maneuver alongside the landing stage of the ship. Is used particularly during rough weather.		Yes	
* Painter—Seine	A line attached to the fish—bag end of a purse seine for the purpose of pulling the seine o the side of the vessel and completing the circle of netting about the fish.		Yes	
Painter—Shank	The rope securing the fluke of an anchor on the billboard to a toe of the tumbler arm			
Parbuckle rope	Two ropes for handling a spar or cask over the side in the bight of the rope			
Paying out lines	See Easing out line			
Pendant rope (below 1" diam.)	The vertical rope support of a cargo fall			
Pendant rope (1" diam. and larger)	Same as above		Yes	
Pendant—Heavy weather	A line used to control boom hook in heavy weather			
Pendant—Kingpost	See topping lift			
Picket lines	Lines to which the halters of horses or mules are attached			

*Indicates end use related to fishing industry.

Schedule A--Cordage End Use List (Continued)

End use	Definition	Manila	Agave	Restrictions on other fibers
Pile driver rope	See Hammer fall rope			
Pipe Bending rope	Performed on flat table with steel pegs. Pipe preheated—Rope Hooked on to protect end of pipe and by means of a winch, pipe is pulled to form the correct or required angle of bend.			
Ploughlines	Small rope used for reins when plowing			
Polishing machine rope—textile equipment.	Rope wound and fastened to scrubbing and polishing rollers on textile polishing machine			Coir only
*Potwarp	Thread rope connecting a buoy with a lobster or crab pot on the ocean floor; used also to hoist the pots.		Yes	
Power transmission rope (½" and larger).	Power transmission rope is an endless rope used in transmitting continuous mechanical power between driver and driven sheaved pulleys.		Yes	
Power transmission rope (below ½" diam.).	Same as above			
*Preventor guy	A line fastened between the mast and boom to add an additional safety factor for heavy lifts on the boom.		Yes	
Projectile line	See shot line			
Pull rope	Attached to cart, wagon or other vehicle used to pull or move apparatus by hand, such as hand drawn fire hose apparatus.			
*Punt handling rope	Lowering and hoisting punts			
*Purse bridles	See purse-ring bridles			
*Purse-ring bridles	Lengths of line with the ends seized to the lead line of a seine so as to form bridles. To the center of each bridle is seized a purse-ring.			
*Purse line	A line rove through rings attached to the bottom of a seine. By hauling on this line the bottom of the net is closed or pursed.		Yes	
*Purse seine bow line	A short length of line fastened to the cork line on a purse seine in such a position as to be opposite the bow when the ends of the seine are hove to the side of the vessel. This line is made fast to the bow in order to prevent the cork line from going under the bow while pursing the net.			
*Purse seine stern line	See purse seine bow line			
*Purse weight line	A line used to raise and lower the "tom" weight on East Coast purse seines			
*Quarter rope	A pair of lines used on side-set otter trawls that are fastened to the foot rope at the junction of the wing and the bottom. Each line is passed thru an eye in a similar position on the head rope and made fast to the outer end of the wing. They are taken to the gypsy heads and power applied in order to draw the head and foot rope together and bring the wide part of the trawl aboard at the conclusion of a drag.		Yes	
Raft ropes	A three strand rope used in binding logs together while being floated to a sawmill			
*Rat lines	A short length of tarred hemp rope, usually ¼ "to ½" diam. running horizontally across the shrouds for a step.			
*Reef points	Short lengths of rope secured to a sail used for reefing			
*Release line	See Cod end rope			
Retrieving line	See Easing-out line			
*Rib lines—Otter trawls	See Belly Lines—otter trawls			
*Rib lines—Pounds and traps	See hanging rope—fishing industry			
Ridge rope	The backbone of an awning. The backbone of any heavy tent			
Ring rope	The rope used to bend the chain to the anchor ring		Yes	
Rip cord—Sailing ships	Rope used to break out sails put up in steps			
Running line	*See Messenger*. A line coiled in a boat and run from the ship to a dock or another ship			
*Running line—Pile driver	See hoisting rope			
Safety rope—Antenna	Check swing of antenna aboard vessels			
Safety belt rope	A rope used either in the construction of a belt or attached to a belt used to suspend or support a person while engaged in hazardous work.		Yes	
Sail hem rope	See bolt rope—sail			
Sand lines	A small size cable laid rope; usually ⅝" diam. to 1¼" diam. incl. Sand lines are used to hoist the bailer in well drilling.			
Sash cord	Used for support of sash weights in window casements			Cotton only
Scaffold rope	See staging			
Scaling rope	Generally similar in construction to a High Climber rope—i. e. with a steel core. Used to lower a person over the side of a cliff in a mine or quarry for the purpose, for instance, of drilling.		Yes	
Set line	See trawl lines			
Sheehan carrier rope	A small transmission rope usually ½" to 5/16" diam. used for carrying the wet sheet around the drying rolls in a paper mill.			
*Sheet rope—(below 1" diam.)	A rope, often rove as a tackle—which regulates the angle at which a sail is set in relation to the wind.			
*Sheet rope—(1" diam. and larger)	Same as above		Yes	
*Shore line—gill nets and seines	A length of line used to fasten the inside end of a net to the shore while towing the outer end. The purpose of this operation is to hold the net in position and increase the catch.		Yes	
Shot lines—Lyle guns	Soft laid rope used in connection with Lyle guns for rescue work on disabled ships	Yes	Yes	
Shovel lines	A line used in operation of shovels in unloading of grain		Yes	
Shrouds	Side stays from the mast head to the rail and set up by deadeyes			
Shrouds—Lifeboats	Same as above		Yes	
Signal rope	Any rope used to convey signals by means of "Jerks", etc.			
*Signal rope—Deep Sea Diving	A rope used to convey signals from a diver working below the surface of the water to a boat above.		Yes	
Skates—Vertical (lifeboats)	Ropes used to steady lifeboats and prevent them from capsizing while being lowered from davits		Yes	
Slings (below 3" circ.)	Ropes either spliced endless, knotted or used in conjunction with rigid platforms and used for the transference of cargo or equipment by means of hooks, derricks or hoists, etc.; the sling is secured around the object to be moved.			
Slings—(3" circ. and larger)	Same as above		Yes	
*Sling shots—Halibut fishery	A line inserted between the ground or trawl line and the anchor or to serve as a point of attachment of the buoy line.			
*Slip line	See Cod end rope			
Slip rope	A rope bent to the anchor cable outboard of the hawsepipe and secured on the vessel's quarter; used in slipping the cable.		Yes	
*Slip shots	See Sling shots			
Smiting line	See Rip cord—sailing ships			
Snells	See ganging			
Snorter	A hand line used around the deck of a trawler to move heavy objects			
Snubbing rope (5/8" dia. and larger)	A rope used to hold or retard the progress of a load or object		Yes	
Snubbing rope (under 5/8" dia.)	Same as above			
Sounding line	See lead line			
Spinning lines	A rope used in conjunction with oil well drilling to couple or uncouple lengths of pipe		Yes	
Spray hood hem rope	See bolt rope—sail			
*Spreaders—Otter trawls—Stern set	Consists of 1 or 2 lines between each otter door and its corresponding wing. The purpose of these lines is to increase the distance between the doors and thus increase the efficiency of the gear.		Yes	
*Spreaders—Otter trawls—Side set	Consists of 1 or 2 lines between each otter door and its corresponding wing. The purpose of these lines is to increase the distance between the doors and thus increase the efficiency of the gear.		Yes	
Spring lines	*See Mooring lines*. A line used in mooring or docking to check the vessel from going forward or astern heading at an angle of 45° to the keel. Includes bow spring, quarter spring, waist spring, stern spring, etc.			
Sprit hem rope	Bolt rope—sail			
*Sprit line	Line used to raise sprit sail on Bristol Bay gill netters			
*Sprit tackle	Tacks used to adjust sprit sail			
Stage painter line	See Bos'n's chair rope			
Staging rope (5/8" dia. and larger)	A rope run through blocks to raise and lower a temporary platform supporting workmen		Yes	
Staging rope (below 5/8" dia.)	Same as above			
*Staging rope—Deep sea diving	See Life Line—diver			
*Stake lines	Lines used to maintain stationary gear in position such as the lines leading from fyke nets, pound nets, or trap nets to stakes or piling.			

*Indicates end use related to fishing industry.

Schedule A--Cordage End Use List (Continued)

End use	Definition	Manila	Agave	Restrictions on other fibers
*Stationary tackle	A triple purchase to hold up the boom of a trawler		Yes	
Stay	A rope used for supporting a mast		Yes	
Stay running backstay	Used in a small sailing vessel to stay the mast, the weather one being set up and the lee one loose		Yes	
Steadying lines	See guy lines			
Steering gear—Emergency rope	Emergency steering apparatus for operating steering device of disabled vessels by hand		Yes	
Steeple jack rope	See Bos'n's chair rope			
Stem line	See mooring line			
*Stern fasts	Used by menhaden purse boats while they are being towed behind the large boat and as they approach a school of fish.		Yes	
Stern line	*See Mooring lines.* A line used in mooring or docking to check the vessel from going forward. Line is led aft thru stern chock making an angle of less than 45° to the keel.			
Stevedoring rope	See Falls Cargo. A special rope for high speed hoisting; used over winch or a gipsy head			
Stops	See Reef points			
Stopper	A line used to steady or stop the working end of a vessel's cargo boom			
*Stopper-menhaden	A line used to stop the working end of the purse boat lifting tackle		Yes	
Stowage rope	See lashing rope			
Strap	A rope spliced endless, usually with a short splice used in suspending or making fast. A small sling is sometimes called a strap.			
*Strap—Anchor	A short line with an eye splice in each end, one of which is attached to the anchor			
Strap—Belly	A rope passed around a boat for hanging a kedge anchor in carrying out the anchor		Yes	
*Strap—Bow (Small Boats)	A line passed through a hole in the stem of a skiff or small boat and spliced to form a loop. The skiff painter is attached to this loop.			
*Strap-block	A strap used to suspend a block aloft		Yes	
*Strap—Buoy keg	Consists of two lines tightly fitted around the side of a keg and interlaced to prevent their working over the ends The two loops are provided with two bridles for fastening the buoy line and flagpole.			
*Strap—Flagpole	Consists of a bridle attached to the flagpole and a line for attaching to the buoy keg			
*Strap-lifting (fishery)	A strap used to wrap around nets, lines or objects in order to hook them to the lifting tackle		Yes	
*Straps—Skate bottom	Consists of 4 short lines spliced one to each corner of a small square of canvas. Two adjacent lines are provided with a grommet and the complete "skate bottom" is used to hold a skate of gear in proper manner and prevent tangling.			
*Strap—Splitting	Consists of a loop passed through straps located at suitable points around the fish bag so as to divide the catch into convenient portions while unloading the net. The splitting strap and cod end are hove to the surface by the haul-up line and lifted aboard by the fishing tackle.		Yes	
Strap—Tow	A heavy rope, spliced endless and used for side towing by harbor tugs		Yes	
Sweep Lines	Used to support heavy sweep bar over sheaves under barges in sounding for high spots			
Tack	The rope by which the forward lower corner of a fore and aft sail is held down and secured		Yes	
Tackline	The rope that hauls down the tack of a gaff topsail			
Tackline	A short length of line used to separate flags in a hoist			
Tag line	A rope used to guide loads which are being hoisted and moved off the ground			
*Tarpaulin rope	A rope usually attached to, and for securing or making fast a tarpaulin			
Telegraph line	A small transmission rope used in the oil field for controlling the speed of the engine from the derrick floor.			
Tent rope—Guy line	Rope used in tying down or securing tents			
Tent rope—Shelter	The rope used on the halves of shelter tents			
*Tie ropes—Cover	Small lines not attached to covers or tarpaulins but which are used to secure or lash a cover to or around an object.			
Tie rope	A small rope usually ¼" diam. used for staking out grazing animals			
Tie down rope—Aircraft	A rope used to tie down or otherwise secure aircraft to the ground as a protection against being damaged by wind, etc.		Yes	
*Tiller ropes (vessels—5 net tons and over)	A line running from the steering windlass through blocks to the tiller		Yes	
Tiller rope (vessels—under 5 net tons)	Same as above			
*Top lift	See Boom lift			
*Topping lift (below ⅞" diam.)	A tackle or rope leading from the head of a mast of a vessel or derrick employed to raise or top the end of a boom.			
Topping lift (⅞" diam. and larger)	Same as above		Yes	
Torpedo lines—oil well	Approximately ¼" diam. rope used to lower explosives into oil or gas well preparatory to "shooting" the well.	Yes	Yes	
Tow line—Automobile, trucks and mechanized equipment.	A short length of rope for towing a vehicle. Usually has an eye splice in one or both ends.			
Tow line—Canal barges and cargo vessels (below 3" circ.).	A rope used in towing canal barges or boats			
Tow line—Canal barges and cargo vessels (3" circ. and larger).	Same as above		Yes	
Tow line—Life boat	Used to tow a life boat behind a larger vessel or behind another life boat		Yes	
*Tow line—Seine and purse boat	The line used for towing the seine or purse boat behind the fishing boat		Yes	
*Tow line—Skiff (fishery)	See Painter—seine			
Tow line—Stern (tug boat) (smaller than 3" circ.)	The line used by tug boats to hold the stern of the tug to the tow			
Tow line—Stern (tug boat) (3" circ. and larger).	Same as above		Yes	
*Tow line—Tender (fishery)	Used to tow heavy scows laden with fish		Yes	
Tow line—Towing spar	Used to tow spar which keeps ships in position		Yes	
Tow lines—Mines	The ropes used for towing heavy machinery in mines		Yes	
Tow lines—Seaplanes and Airplanes	Rope used in towing seaplanes, flying boats and land planes at bases and airports		Yes	
Tow lines—Tug boat (smaller than 3" circ.).	The lines used by tug boats fort owing ships, barges, scows, etc. It is the line between the tug and the tow, or when the tow consists of more than one unit, the line between the units.			
Tow lines—Tug boat (not smaller than 3" circ.).	Same as above		Yes	
*Towing line—Purse seine	See hauling line (purse seine)			
Traces	Rope traces used as a substitute for leather traces in some types of harness usually farm or artillery harness			
*Trap hanging lines	See net rope			
Traveler line	Line secured to sounding boom and to lower and hoist			
*Trawl lines	A long line consisting of 1 or more "skates", "tubs", or coils of gear set in a continuous and substantially straight line. With the exception of crab trot lines, the trawl lines have snells or gangings attached at regular intervals.			
Tree surgery rope	A utility rope used as the name implies			
Trip line	The line used for holding a dory or tender off shore			
Trip ropes	A utility rope used to trip unloading devices			
Tripping line	A line used for capsizing a sea anchor. A line used for releasing a pelican hook, etc			
Trolley car rope	A rope used to pull down and secure a trolley pole			Cotton only.
*Trot line	Used as the main or ground line for crab fishing and flag lines			Cotton only.
Truck rope	A rope used in making loads fast on a truck or to serve as a lacing to prevent loads from being lost out of the rear of a truck.			
*Tunnel lines	See net rope			
*Turntable lines	A line used by West Coast purse seiners to swing the turntable One end is attached to a corner of the table, the other is brought to the gypsy			
Tye	The pendant of the purchase for hoisting the yards		Yes	
*Up and down line	See breast line			
*Utility Rope	Rope used for making small straps, seizing, etc			
Vang rope	A rope running from end of gaff to the deck			

*Indicates end use related to fishing industry.

Schedule A--Cordage End Use List (Continued)

End use	Definition	Manila	Agave	Restrictions on other fibers
Yang rope (⅞" diam. and larger)	Used for swinging the cargo boom in loading or discharging cargo		Yes	
Yang rope (below ⅞" diam.)	Same as above			
Venetian blind rope	Small twisted or braided ropes used for the operation of venetian blinds			Cotton only.
Warpe	A light hawser used to draw a vessel to a pier or some other fixed object		Yes	
Water bag	Rope handle or sling attached to fabric water bag for desert use			
Weather Cloth—Sheet lines	A rope used to support canvas rigged as shelter in life boats			
Well ropes	Ropes used for raising and lowering the bucket in water wells			
Whale rope	A three strand rope 6½" to 7" circ. which connects the foregoers to the ship		Yes	
*Wheel rope (vessels over 10 net tons)	A line from the steering windlass through blocks to the metal linkage which connects with the tiller.		Yes	
*Wheel rope (vessels under 10 net tons)	Same as above		Yes	
Winch rope	A rope used to draw or drag or pull an object by means of a power or hand driven winch, capstan or gypsy head, etc.			
Window cleaning rope	A safety rope, ⅝" diam. and larger used through a window cleaner's belt to attach him to the building.		Yes	
*Wing control line (otter trawls)	Line used to steady wing of a trawl		Yes	
Wiping rope	Rope used in the manufacture of wire and cable to remove excessive lubrication and to polish surface of the wire or cable.			
*Wire rope centers—(larger than 1¾₄" diam.)	The fiber rope core serving as a base or cushion around which wire strands are twisted in the manufacture of wire rope.		Yes	
*Wire rope centers—(1¾₄" diam. and smaller)	Same as above			
Wire rope surface yarns	Yarn twisted alternately with strands of wire in manufacturing of spring lay type cables		Yes	
Wrecking cable	A cable laid rope usually 10" circ. and larger used in floating stranded ships		Yes	
Whip rope—Ammunition	See Falls—ammunition			
Whip line—Lyle gun	An intermediate line between the shot line and the auxiliary line used initially to haul out the auxiliary line and also to draw the breeches buoy back and forth along the auxiliary line.		Yes	
Yacht rope	Rope used for the running rigging of yachts			

Schedule B—Cordage End Use List

The use of agave fiber for the manufacture of binder and baler twine will be authorized as stated in paragraph (d) (2). Normal end uses of agave twine are as follows. Agave is now permitted only where indicated.

End use	Definition	Manila	Agave	Restrictions on other fibers
Christmas tree twine	A single ply twine, usually tarred or dyed for binding Christmas trees in bundles for shipping			
Fodder yarn	Single yarn, generally tarred, put up in stranded or many end form, used in tying up fodder. This yarn is comparable to a binder twine, in certain parts of the country where a mechanical binder is used for harvesting a binder twine In other parts where the binding of sheaves is done by hand, fodder yarn is used.			
Hambroline	See seizing stuff			
*Hanging twine—Hard fiber nets	Twine used to hang hard fiber nets to lines		Yes	
*Hanging twine—Soft fiber nets	Twine used to hang soft fiber nets to lines		Yes	
*Heading twine	See Marline—lobster			
Hide rope	Generally sisal twine—twisted into strand form usually 50 ends. 2 or 3 ply			
House-line	See seizing stuff			
Lathyarn	A single yarn put up in stranded or many end form either tarred or untarred			
Marline	See seizing stuff			
*Marline—Lobster	A twine required in the manufacture of the inside tunnel of lobster pots			
*Nettwine—Otter trawls	A hard laid twine, usually 2, 3, or 4 ply in sizes from #600 to #1350 used for the manufacture of hard fiber fishing nets. Also for mending nets.		Yes	
Piping cord	The cord used in a roll edge trim for furniture, etc.			
Ring yarns	See wrapping twine. A single yarn usually put up in stranded or many end form and used for general tying purposes.			
Roundline	See seizing stuff			
Seizing stuff	A general term covering fine sizes of rope and twine used for seizing larger ropes and cables			
Shingle yarn	A yarn put up in single end form, used for tying up bundles of shingles. Tarred and untarred			
Small stuff	See seizing stuff			
Spunyarn	See seizing stuff			
Wormline	See seizing stuff			
Wrapping twine—Tying twine	In general, single or plied twine, twisted or laid, used for tying or bundling purposes and practically every industry uses tying twine in some form.			

*Indicates end use related to fishing industry.

(1) *Definitions.* In this order:

(1) "Cordage fiber" means manila, agave, jute and istle as defined in (2) to (5) below, when spinnable over machinery, and coir as defined in (6) below.

(2) "Manila" means fiber which is commonly known in the trade by this term and also known as abaca or Manila hemp, wherever grown (either stripped or decorticated), but does not mean the fiber grades of T2 and T3, O or Y, or equivalent, as established by the Insular Government of the Philippine Islands, processor's mill waste or bagasse.

(3) "Agave" means fiber of the species of agave sisalana, agave fourcroydes, and agave cantala, of all grades and qualities including tow and fiber under 20" in length, commonly known in the trade as sisal, henequen, cantala, and maguey, and sometimes preceded by an adjective designating the country or district of origin, but does not include processor's mill waste or bagasse.

(4) "Jute" means jute fiber, including butts (often called cuttings), also meshta, urena lobata (commonly called congo jute), and punga, but does not include processor's mill waste.

(5) "Istle" means istle fiber, including but not limited to the types or grades commonly known as palma and pita, but does not include processor's mill waste.

(6) "Coir" means the fiber obtained from the fibrous shell of the coconut.

(7) "Rope" means any rope or cable, treated or untreated, composed of three or more strands containing any cotton or cordage fiber, each strand composed of two or more yarns, but does not include strings and twines of whatever construction which are commonly used for tying, sewing, baling or other commerical packaging use.

(8) "Twine" means any single or plied yarn or roving, including marlin and tarred seizings, containing any cotton or cordage fiber, for use as a tying material, for sewing or for any similar purpose, but does not include any product falling within the definitions of "rope", "binder twine" or "baler twine."

(9) "Binder twine" means a single yarn twine usually containing agave, but sometimes containing manila, istle, jute, coir, hemp, cotton or paper, suitable for use in a harvesting machine and of the type customarily heretofore manufactured. It is put up in balls of approximately five to eight pounds, packed six to ten to the bale. It measures five hundred feet to the pound with a plus or minus tolerance of five per cent, and contains a lubricant of at least ten per cent of the weight of the twine and an insect repellant. It is also known as binding twine.

(10) "Baler twine" means a single yarn usually made of agave fiber and used in a self-tying machine for baling hay, straw or other fodder crops.

from Panama and Guatamala. In May 1944, however, it became apparent that these fibers would not be available in the quantities which were anticipated, and the original stockpile was at such a low level that the WPB was forced to reduce the uses of manila to an absolute minimum.

Each previous revision of Order M-84 permitted increased usage of the better fibers by the fishing industry, many of the changes being requested by the Service. In May 1943, there were 102 listed end uses, one of which permitted the use of manila, 42 sisal, and 59 other fibers which then consisted of cotton, jute, and coir. By October of the same year, 23 uses of manila were granted, 47 of sisal, and 57 of other fibers; out of a total of 127 end uses listed.

By April 1944, when the manila situation first began to appear unfavorable, the end uses of manila were reduced to 20, sisal increased to 53, and other fiber uses were reduced to 53. In July of this year, due to greatly reduced supplies, the use of manila by the fishing industry was denied except for life boat falls on any vessels carrying them. However, there are 69 permitted uses for sisal and 58 uses requiring other fibers.

A combination of American hemp and African sisal fibers, known as "Hempsal," was processed into a rope designed for marine use by one of the large cordage manufacturers. Exhaustive tests of this rope in actual marine service were conducted by the fishing industry in cooperation with the Service, with satisfactory results. Consequently, the Cordage Branch of the WPB, on July 1, 1944, ordered cordage manufacturers to start production of this type of cordage. At first, the blend will contain only 10 percent American hemp but, according to present plans, the percentage of American hemp in this blend will be increased up to 25 percent or more as the fiber becomes available. Work is now under way, in cooperation with the U. S. Navy, to develop preservatives which will further increase the life of these ropes.

In the meantime, the addition of anti-mildew agents and water repellants has greatly improved the jute cordage. Treatments for cotton twines used in fish nets are being studied and tests now under way by the Fish and Wildlife Service in cooperation with the Cotton Research Branch of the U. S. Department of Agriculture show great promise in lengthening the service life of cotton webbing.

OPA REVISES MPR-165--SERVICES

The regulation establishing maximum prices for services has been substantially simplified and reduced in size by a general revision and simplification of its provisions, the OPA announced on July 1. At the same time, practically all services that previously were under the General Maximum Price Regulation have been brought under the revised services regulation.

Thus, most service suppliers need look to only one regulation in determining their maximum prices when the revision becomes effective August 1, 1944, except for Alaska, where it will become effective September 1, 1944. A 30-day period is being provided between announcement of the revision and its effective date in this country so that all service suppliers, including those brought under the regulation for the first time, may become acquainted with its provisions.

In general, few changes are anticipated in the maximum prices already established as the result of the revision, which retains the March 1942 base period of the old services regulation and the General Maximum Price Regulation. However, maximum prices determined on the basis of the price of a "similar" service, a competitor's offering price, or a price adjusted in accordance with the seller's price differentials must be redetermined, since these pricing provisions have been deleted.

Because of the large number of services that are now covered in one regulation, the listing of individual services covered, which appeared in the old services regulation, has been omitted from the revision. All services are now covered except those governed by specific regulations, three groups of services which are continued under the General Maximum Price Regulation, and those services excluded from price control.

The three groups of services continuing under the General Maximum Price Regulation are: Transportation services of contract carriers; storage warehousing and terminal services; and

the furnishing of electricity, gas, light, heat, power or water otherwise than by a public utility.

Revised Maximum Price Regulation No. 165 (Services) becomes effective August 1, 1944, except for Alaska where it goes into effect September 1, 1944.

WFA NET WEIGHTS AND CONVERSION FACTORS FOR FISHERY PRODUCTS SUMMARIZED

The fishery commodities listed in Sections A and B of the War Food Administration's booklets on Conversion Factors and Weights and Measures for Agricultural Commodities and Their Products are included in the following tabulations. Section A, Conversion Factors, is composed primarily of factors used to convert food supplies and requirements into the units used in making allocations. These were developed by the Statistics Division of Requirements and Allocations Control from various sources throughout the WFA, particularly the commodity branches of FDA. Section B, Net Content Weights of Specified Containers, was developed by the Transportation and Warehousing Branch and represents the packaging and net weights of commodities as approved by the commodity branch responsible for their procurement.

Table 1--Relations Between Various Specification Weights[a/]

Specification	Factors for converting to: Round weight[b/]	Reported weight[c/]	Dressed weight	Edible weight
	1	2	3	4
FRESH AND FROZEN FISH:				
Not packaged				
Fresh fish, domestic production:				
Round weight	1.00	1.00	.70	.50
Dressed weight	1.428	-	1.00	.714
Edible weight	2.00	-	1.40	1.00
Frozen fish, domestic production and imports, fresh and frozen:				
Round weight	1.00	.85	.70	.50
Reported weight	1.176	1.00	.823	.588
Dressed weight	-	1.214	1.00	.714
Edible weight	-	1.70	1.40	1.00
Packaged				
Round weight	1.00	.35	-	.35
Packaged weight	2.857	1.00	-	1.00
SHELLFISH, FRESH AND FROZEN:				
Not packaged shrimp, crab, lobster, abalone, squid, etc.:				
Reported weight	-	1.00	-	.41
Edible weight	-	2.439	-	1.00
Packaged, including fresh shucked oysters, clams, scallops, mussels, etc.:				
Reported weight	-	1.00	-	1.00
CURED FISH, ALL TYPES[d/]:				
Round weight	1.00	.667	-	.50
Reported weight (cured weight)	1.50	1.00	-	.75
Edible weight	2.00	1.333	-	1.00

a/ Factors are for specified groups and are not applicable to individual species.
b/ Weight of fish as removed from water.
c/ Production and imports as reported to the Fish and Wildlife Service of the Dept. of the Interior and the U. S. Tariff Commission.
d/ Rough approximations.

Table 2--Net Content Weight Per Gallon of Specified Shellfish

Commodity	Lbs. per gal.	Commodity	Lbs. per gal.
Clams	8.5	Scallops	9.0
Oysters	8.5	Shrimp, fresh cooked	5.0

Table 3--Miscellaneous Factors

1 pound of dry-salted cod, haddock, hake, pollock, or cusk is equivalent to the following:

1.75 pounds green-salted	1.33 pounds pickled, filleted
1.50 pounds semi-dried	.85 pounds "boneless" and "absolutely boneless"

Table 4--Factors for Obtaining Retail Weights[a/] from Weights at which Allocations are Made

Commodity	Allocation weight specification	Factor
	1	2
Fish:		
Fresh and frozen fish	Edible weight	[c/]1.00
Shellfish, fresh and frozen	Edible weight	1.00
Cured fish	Cured weight	1.00

a/ Factors used for evaluating nutrients.
c/ Factor for obtaining edible weight from dressed weight is .50. Factor for obtaining dressed weight from round weight is .70.

Net Content Weights of Specified Containers--Special Commodities Branch (Cont.)

Commodity	Size and/or type of container	Net weight in pounds
	1	2
Fish, Cured - Dry Salt, Pickled and Smoked		
	Half drum	64
	Drum	128
Cusk, Dry Salt	Drum	112
Codfish, Dry Salt	Box	100
Haddock, Dry Salt	Box	112
Hake, Dry Salt	Barrel	224
Shark, Fillets, Dry Salt	Half barrel	112
	Half cask	224
	Cask	448
	Tierce	300
Alewives, Salted Pickled	Barrel	200
	Barrel	250
Alewives, Smoked	Box	18
Blue Runners, Salted	Barrel	250
	Barrel	300
Bonito Fillets, Salted Pickled	Box (Approx.)	430
Cod Fillets, Pickled, Skin on:		
Large	Barrel	240
Medium	Barrel	250
Small	Barrel	260
Codfish, Boneless, Salted	Case	30
Haddies, Smoked Finnan	Case	50
Herring, Brined Split	Barrel	200
	Barrel	225
Herring, Smoked Bloater	Box	18
Mullet, Pickled	Barrel	300
Pilchards, Salted	Kit	45
	Barrel	125
Salmon, Pickled	Barrel	200
MISCELLANEOUS PRODUCTS		
Feeding Oil	55-gal. drum	412.5
	54-gal. drum	405
Fish Meal	100-lb. bag	100
VITAMIN PRODUCTS		
Fish Liver Oil (Vitamin A Conc.)	Indicate in U.S.P. millions of units	
Fish Liver Oil (Vitamin A and D)	Indicate in U.S.P. millions of units, broken down as to "A" and "D", 7.5 lbs. to 7.7 lbs. per gallon depending on potency.	
Fish Oil (Fats and Oils Branch)	Tank car	Approx. 60,000

Net Content Weights of Specified Containers--Special Commodities Branch

Commodity	Size and/or type of container	Net weight	
		Per can in oz.	Per case in lbs.
	1	2	
Fish and Sea Food, Canned			
Bonito, Tuna, and Yellowtail:			
Flaked or Grated	48/½'s or 307x113	6	18
	48/½'s or 307x113	6½	19.5
	48/1's or 401x206	12	36
Standard and Fancy	48/½'s or 307x113	7	21
	48/1's or 401x206	13	39
	48/¼'s or 211x109	3½	10.5
Clams, Canned	48/½'s	7	21
	48/1's picnic	10½	31.5
Flaked Fish, Canned	24/1's or 300x407	14	21
	48/1's or 300x407	15	45
	48/1's or 300x407	14	42
	48/1-lb.	16	48
Ground Fish, Canned:			
Garfish	48/1's or 300x407	14	42
Menhaden	48/1's or 300x407	15	45
Trash (Spots, Whiting, Trouts)	24/2's	20	30
Menhaden	6/10's or 603x407	104	39
Pilchards			
Herring, Canned:			
Round or Oval Cans	24/1's or 300x407	14	21
	24/1's or 300x407	15	22.5
	24/95's	17	25.5
	24/18-oz.	18	27
	48/1's or 300x407	14	42
	48/1's or 300x407	15	45
Canned Kippered	100/¼'s	3¼	20.3125
	48/¼'s	3¼	9.75
	12/12-oz.	12	9
Mackerel Canned (East or West Coast)	24/1's or 300	14	21
	24/1's or 300	15	22.5
	24/1's or 300	16	24
	48/1's or 300	14	42
	48/1's or 300	15	45
	48/1's or 300	16	48
Miscellaneous Canned Fish:			
Cod Fish Cakes	12/10-oz.	10	7.5
Salt Mackerel Fillets	12/12-oz.	12	9
Menhaden	48/1's or 300x407	15	45
Squid	48/1's or 300x407	15	45
Oysters	48/1's picnic	10½	31.5
Pilchards, Canned	100/5-oz.	5	31.25
	96/½'s buffet or oblong	8	48
	48/1's tall or 300	15	45
	48/1's oval	15	45
Salmon, Canned (Alaska):			
Columbia River and Puget Sound	48/¼-lb. flat or oval	3¾	11.25
	96/¼-lb. flat or oval	3¾	22.5
Puget Sound	48/½-lb. flat or oval	7½	22.5
Columbia River	48/½-lb. flat or oval	7½	23.25
Alaska	48/½-lb. flat	8	24
Continental U. S.	48/1's tall or oval	16	48
Alaska	48/1's tall or flat	16	48
Continental U. S.	48/1's flat	15½	46.5
Sardines, Canned	100/¼'s	3¼	20.3125
	100/¼'s	3½	21.875
	48/¼'s	9	27
	48/¼'s	10	30
	48/½'s oblong	8	24
	24/300x407	14	21
	24/300x407	15	22.5
	48/1's oval	15	45
Sardines, Canned (Fillets)	48/½'s oblong	8	24
Shrimp, Canned - Wet Pack	48/1's picnic	7	21
Shrimp, Canned - Dry Pack	48/1's picnic	6½	19.5

WFA FOOD SALES AMOUNT TO 15 MILLION DOLLARS IN MAY AND JUNE

During the last two months--May 1 to July 1--the War Food Administration has sold into civilian trade channels more than 15 million dollars worth of food from Government-owned stocks. Sales have included canned fruits and vegetables, dried fruit, dairy products, eggs, beans, peas, rice, fish products, and Irish potatoes for starch.

This food, no longer needed to meet the requirements of the United States military forces, commitments to our allies, or for other war agency use, has been released from stocks which may be divided roughly into three categories:

1. After inventories are carefully checked against requirements of the various Government war agencies, it may be found that there are relatively small lots of food which will not be needed. Changes in war plans, location of the stocks, or type of package are among the reasons for releasing them to the civilian trade. Every effort is being made to trim stocks to known requirements to avoid excessive surpluses and resultant waste and disruption of markets after the war.

2. To prevent deterioration of stocks which must be maintained in quantities sufficient to meet war needs, WFA is following established trade practice of turning stocks to keep its inventory in good condition at all times.

3. Some stocks have been built up as a result of price-support programs. Prices have been supported on a number of commodities to encourage production and assure adequate supplies. These purchases are usually made during the periods of peak production and as production declines and the market can absorb them, the commodities are being sold to the civilian trade.

WFA's Office of Distribution through its Sales Division is making use of established trade channels in releasing these food stocks for civilian consumption. Where it is practical, the original packer is given the first chance to buy back these food stocks. If, however, he does not take food offered to him, the stocks will then be sold through other trade channels.

A sales plan is worked out by the Sales Division for each definite quantity of food which is released at a given time. In making up this sales plan, consideration is given to deficit areas, location of the product and the need for it in that area.

Fresh Fish Trade

THREE PORTS LANDINGS SHOW GAINS OVER 1943 FOR FIRST 6 MONTHS DESPITE DROP IN JUNE

Fishing vessels delivering their catches to the ports of Boston and Gloucester, Mass., and Portland, Maine, in June landed 40,966,000 pounds of fishery products, valued at $2,058,942, according to Current Fishery Statistics No. 137, published by the Fish and Wildlife Service. This was a decrease of four percent in amount landed and nine percent in value received by the fishermen compared with May 1944. Compared with June 1943, it was a decrease of eight percent in volume and 22 percent in value. Five items, rosefish, mackerel, haddock, cod, and whiting, accounted for 94 percent of the June landings.

Considering the landings by ports, 14,607,000 pounds, valued at $919,730, were landed at Boston; 25,081,000 pounds, valued at $1,087,728, at Gloucester; and 1,278,000 pounds, valued at $51,484, at Portland.

During the month, 238 vessels made 1,045 trips to the fishing grounds. This compares with 231 vessels which made 1,268 trips during June 1943.

The over-all weighted average price per pound received by the fishermen for their catches during June was 5.03 cents compared with 5.30 cents during May, and 5.98 cents during June 1943.

Total landings at the three ports for the first six months of 1944, amounted to 164,816,000 pounds, valued at $9,881,205. This was an increase of 11 percent in volume, but a decrease of 19 percent in value compared with the corresponding period in 1943.

Landings by Fishing Vessels at Boston and Gloucester, Mass., and Portland, Maine

Item	June 1944		May 1944		June 1943		Six mos. ending with June-- 1944		1943	
	Pounds	Cents*	Pounds	Cents*	Pounds	Cents*	Pounds	Cents*	Pounds	Cents*
Cod	4,709,417	6.15	10,421,342	6.20	3,854,224	8.59	35,263,569	6.92	25,017,588	10.02
Haddock	7,693,585	6.85	9,566,896	6.92	10,112,034	8.38	50,128,125	7.71	55,484,534	10.25
Hake	511,587	5.51	1,259,150	2.64	295,639	5.59	3,678,746	4.15	1,461,521	8.38
Pollock	540,299	4.46	1,988,273	4.42	1,211,021	5.65	8,010,931	5.34	6,790,296	8.75
Cusk	119,086	5.48	116,508	5.47	105,921	6.55	540,099	6.38	675,792	9.22
Halibut	19,209	18.08	47,937	18.63	26,512	18.38	122,228	17.95	130,128	24.86
Mackerel	7,869,197	5.32	5,952,425	4.88	6,297,602	6.00	13,822,132	5.13	7,725,977	6.12
Flounders:										
Gray sole	185,248	7.03	269,386	7.00	184,997	9.41	1,128,320	7.86	1,337,141	9.81
Lemon sole	147,107	8.11	221,885	7.83	278,200	10.40	439,928	8.63	761,847	11.38
Yellowtail	86,211	4.41	234,230	4.38	322,405	6.19	1,094,659	6.25	1,771,704	7.48
Blackback	101,897	6.99	93,742	6.86	179,995	7.46	694,959	8.68	740,150	8.75
Dab	552,323	4.54	428,733	4.47	569,680	5.51	1,713,452	5.05	1,715,930	6.42
Other	775	-	315	-	-	-	1,090	-	565	-
Rosefish	15,053,469	3.75	11,348,073	3.70	15,489,592	3.72	42,967,918	3.86	37,809,719	4.35
Whiting	3,292,044	3.98	500,473	4.02	5,131,307	4.15	3,847,674	3.96	5,980,910	4.40
Wolffish	75,189	4.48	256,269	4.83	90,430	8.78	801,907	5.21	505,878	7.98
Eelpout	-	-	8,625	3.05	250	4.00	149,555	3.70	108,105	2.71
Scallops(meats)	-	-	13,213	30.00	166,440	52.71	105,652	35.45	370,860	55.30
Other	8,886	-	24,618	-	15,334	-	304,927	-	398,534	-
Total	40,965,529	5.03	42,752,093	5.30	44,331,583	5.98	164,815,871	6.00	148,787,179	8.18
By ports:										
Boston	14,607,079	6.30	16,987,615	6.34	17,473,941	8.25	76,283,824	7.14	79,783,624	10.08
Gloucester	25,081,217	4.34	23,868,968	4.65	24,675,426	4.52	81,418,042	5.06	59,512,320	6.13
Portland	1,277,233	4.03	1,895,510	4.15	2,182,216	4.25	7,114,005	4.37	9,491,235	5.05

*Weighted average of prices per pound paid to fishermen.

JUNE LANDINGS AT NEW BEDFORD DECLINE 40 PERCENT

Landings of fishery products during June at New Bedford, Mass., totaled 8,178,000 pounds, valued to the fishermen at $622,815, according to data published in Current Fishery Statistics No. 138 by the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service. This was a decrease of 40 percent in amount landed and 33 percent in value to the fishermen compared with May. Compared with June 1943, when 7,259,000 pounds, valued at $723,020, were landed, it was an increase of 13 percent in volume, but a decrease of 14 percent in value.

During the month, 172 craft made 373 trips to the fishing grounds. The over-all weighted average price per pound received by fishermen during June was 7.62 cents compared with 6.80 cents during May and 9.96 cents during June 1943. The principal items landed during June were haddock, mackerel, and blackbacks, which accounted for 79 percent of the total.

Total landings for the first six months of 1944, amounted to 44,226,000 pounds, valued at $3,370,127 to the fishermen. Compared with the same period of 1943, this was an increase of 37 percent in volume, but a decrease of one percent in value. The total weighted average value for the first six months of the current year was 7.62 cents per pound compared with 10.55 cents during the same period of 1943.

Landings by Fishing Craft at New Bedford, Massachusetts

Item	June 1944		May 1944		June 1943		Six mos. ending with June-- 1944		1943	
	Pounds	Cents*	Pounds	Cents*	Pounds	Cents*	Pounds	Cents*	Pounds	Cents*
Cod	419,071	6.01	893,826	5.99	260,473	7.07	4,167,734	6.95	2,027,173	8.83
Haddock	3,069,466	6.92	4,558,040	6.87	1,041,347	7.62	11,141,832	7.19	3,623,592	8.44
Hake:										
White	27,850	6.35	37,737	6.34	42,666	4.60	104,541	6.57	112,278	4.77
Red	460	2.61	807,528	1.76	-	-	1,919,808	1.90	125	1.60
Eelpout	575	3.13	54,722	2.58	-	-	3,224,239	6.42	3,179,129	3.15
Pollock	8,665	4.50	28,702	4.50	865	3.35	130,673	5.20	66,066	8.65
Halibut	5,367	17.22	13,995	17.88	748	20.05	35,309	17.37	17,774	26.82
Mackerel	1,796,445	5.04	3,197,580	4.88	2,257,805	5.71	4,994,025	4.94	4,279,085	6.72
Flounders:										
Gray sole	13,050	7.02	18,355	6.96	3,428	4.99	33,937	7.10	13,229	9.20
Lemon sole	292,191	7.97	840,507	7.93	72,583	10.61	1,953,123	8.98	503,601	13.48
Yellowtail	321,283	4.86	320,012	4.80	1,547,571	6.57	9,489,175	7.13	12,514,904	2.24
Blackback	1,632,885	6.89	2,300,022	6.85	1,444,125	6.91	4,768,713	7.08	3,712,622	7.04
Dab	22,840	4.50	12,695	4.51	1,825	4.49	64,432	4.93	107,234	8.05
Fluke	13,512	6.27	27,529	16.02	8,889	10.20	404,003	16.71	11,835	10.02
Swordfish	2,368	29.98	-	-	4,215	51.24	2,368	29.98	4,215	51.24
Rosefish	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,330	4.26	-	-
Whiting	23,000	3.87	435	4.14	1,704	1.82	37,300	3.95	3,206	2.46
Wolffish	15,005	4.47	17,698	4.43	1,470	2.38	42,135	4.74	11,232	5.86
Scallops (meats)	445,076	30.00	442,348	30.00	562,688	49.95	1,552,688	31.84	1,951,407	51.53
Other	68,701	-	17,460	-	6,277	-	157,014	-	62,955	-
Total	8,177,790	7.62	13,589,191	6.80	7,258,679	9.96	44,226,379	7.62	32,201,662	10.55

*Weighted average of prices per pound paid to fishermen.

NEW YORK FISH RECEIPTS DECREASE 18 PERCENT IN JUNE

June receipts of fresh and frozen fishery products on the Salt-water Market decreased 18 percent compared with May, and 9 percent compared with June 1943, according to the Service's New York Market News office. In the opinion of some dealers, relaxation of the regulations governing meat rationing contributed to a decreased demand for fish. This was followed by a falling off in the volume of supplies of most varieties received in New York City.

Halibut receipts from the West Coast showed a considerable increase over May's abnormally low arrivals, but fell far below those of June 1943. Swellfish (blowfish), while comprising but a small percentage of the total receipts, continued to show a sizable increase over previous months. Much favorable publicity is still being given this variety, through the medium of local newspapers. A decrease in shrimp receipts from June 1943 was due, at least in part, to a falling off in production.

Receipts of Fresh and Frozen Fishery Products--Salt-water Market, New York City*

Item	June 1944	June compared with May 1944	June compared with June 1943	May 1944	June 1943
Classification:	Pounds	Percent	Percent	Pounds	Pounds
Fish	15,756,000	- 26	- 13	21,338,000	18,136,000
Shellfish, etc.	6,072,000	+ 13	+ 3	5,356,000	5,884,000
Total receipts	21,828,000	- 18	- 9	26,694,000	24,020,000
Important Items:					
Cod	1,465,000	- 37	- 5	2,336,000	1,537,000
Croaker	330,000	- 42	- 23	570,000	431,000
Flounders:					
Blackbacks	1,877,000	- 23	- 28	2,433,000	2,614,000
Yellowtails	698,000	- 28	- 18	966,000	852,000
Haddock	2,297,000	- 1	+ 12	2,330,000	2,052,000
Halibut	490,000	+1261	- 48	36,000	942,000
Mackerel	1,659,000	- 38	- 20	2,691,000	2,077,000
Scup (porgy)	1,193,000	+ 9	- 10	1,098,000	1,325,000
Sea trout, gray (weakfish)	484,000	- 39	+ 19	789,000	408,000
Shad	187,000	- 94	- 47	2,943,000	351,000
Swellfish (blowfish)	64,000	+ 19	+166	54,000	24,000
Whiting	957,000	+ 7	- 4	896,000	994,000
Fillets (unclassified)	410,000	- 40	- 2	679,000	420,000
Clams, hard	3,097,000	+ 13	+ 29	2,748,000	2,406,000
Lobsters	769,000	+ 14	+ 14	672,000	675,000
Shrimp	1,005,000	+ 38	- 26	727,000	1,360,000
Arrivals by:					
Fishing vessels	1,973,000	- 16	+ 1	2,353,000	1,947,000
Truck, freight, and express	19,855,000	- 18	- 10	24,341,000	22,073,000

*Excluding imports entered at New York City.

GULF SHRIMP PRODUCTION INCREASED IN JUNE

Shrimp production for the month of June increased sharply over May yields at most points along the Gulf Coast, helping bring up the yearly production which is still 28 percent below the first six months of 1943, the Market News office at New Orleans has reported.

Total production of shrimp for all purposes was 21,420 barrels in June, a 50 percent increase over the 14,167 barrels produced in May. Partly because of price disagreements which tied up Biloxi fishermen early in the year, and also because of a subsequent scarcity of shrimp on the fishing grounds, production for the first six months of the year totaled 73,340 barrels, compared with 101,738 barrels during the same period last year.

In contrast to shrimp, hard crabs showed a strong increase in total production for the year as well as in the June fishery. Gulf Coast fishermen had caught 5,099,000 pounds of hard crabs by the end of June, compared with 3,781,000 pounds by that date last year.

Because of the shortage of shrimp during the spring season, many shrimp canners turned to crab meat, canning this product for the first time. As a result, June was a record month for the canning of crab meat in this area, with 108,000 pounds processed in addition to 73,000 pounds sold fresh and frozen.

Production of Fishery Products in the Gulf States*

Item	Unit	June 1944	June 1944 compared with May 1944	June 1944 compared with June 1943	6 months Jan.-June 1944	Compared with 6 months 1943	12 months Jan.-Dec. 1943
Shrimp:			Percent	Percent		Percent	
For canning	Bbls.	1,025	+236	-74	2,058	-89	138,874
Other	"	20,395	+ 47	+20	71,282	-14	251,394
Total	"	21,420	+ 51	- 2	73,340	-28	390,268
Oysters:							
For canning	"	-	-	-	326,889	-35	507,350
Other	"	8,505	- 29	+ 3	132,417	-28	298,641
Total	"	8,505	- 73	- 6	459,306	-33	805,991
Crabs, hard	Lbs.	2,280,410	+ 55	+59	5,098,928	+35	8,876,943
Crabmeat, fresh-cooked	"	183,510	+ 72	-14	436,908	+ 2	1,028,908
Salt-water fish	"	420,710	- 11	-33	2,546,271	-18	6,683,995
Fresh-water fish	"	66,830	- 6	+20	297,779	-15	662,525

*Includes production in Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas.

CHICAGO RECEIPTS IN JUNE CONTINUE BELOW 1943

Although they were 3 percent over May, the June arrivals of fresh and frozen fishery products in the wholesale market in Chicago, totaling 6,618,000 pounds, dropped 29 percent under the June 1943 figure, according to the Service's Chicago Market News office. Receipts of fresh-water fish fell below those of May, while salt-water fish and shellfish both showed important gains. The decline in supplies of fresh-water fish was caused largely by the slackening of the blue pike run in Lake Erie. Contributing to the gains in the other two classifications were shipments of halibut from the Pacific Coast and of shrimp from the Gulf States. Receipts for the first six months of 1944 were 15 percent below those of 1943, decreases being general among important items.

Receipts of Fresh and Frozen Fishery Products at Chicago

Item	June 1944	June 1944 compared with May 1944	June 1944 compared with June 1943	6 mos. Jan.-June 1944	6 mos. 1944 compared with 6 mos. 1943	12 months Jan.-Dec. 1943
Classification:	Pounds	Percent	Percent	Pounds	Percent	Pounds
Fresh-water fish	3,263,000	- 19	- 7	22,104,000	+ 3	42,508,000
Salt-water fish	1,760,000	+ 66	- 47	8,974,000	- 34	29,820,000
Shellfish, etc.	596,000	+ 67	- 46	2,837,000	- 39	11,706,000
Total receipts	5,618,000	+ 3	- 29	33,915,000	- 15	84,034,000
Important Items:						
Blue pike	344,000	- 71	+ 30	1,772,000	+179	1,667,000
Carp	155,000	- 25	- 41	1,516,000	- 32	4,419,000
Lake herring	238,000	+ 21	- 30	1,473,000	+ 2	4,100,000
Lake trout	651,000	- 4	+ 7	4,070,000	+ 29	7,002,000
Sheepshead	256,000	+ 7	- 48	1,090,000	- 43	2,649,000
Suckers	193,000	- 12	- 21	1,352,000	+ 17	2,902,000
Whitefish	530,000	+ 58	+ 31	3,772,000	+ 41	4,671,000
Yellow pike	312,000	- 18	+ 22	1,919,000	- 7	3,733,000
Cod	342,000	+ 5	+176	2,007,000	+215	2,627,000
Halibut	737,000	+ 1108	- 61	1,711,000	- 72	11,436,000
Rosefish fillets	220,000	+ 18	- 6	1,070,000	- 15	2,689,000
Shrimp	514,000	+ 73	- 42	1,638,000	- 49	8,793,000
Leading Sources:						
Louisiana	338,000	+ 34	- 39	1,251,000	- 26	5,343,000
Massachusetts	424,000	- 12	- 46	3,243,000	- 3	8,913,000
Michigan	946,000	- 3	+ 6	3,583,000	- 3	7,683,000
British Columbia	751,000	+ 744	- 55	1,676,000	- 69	10,707,000
Domestic total	3,808,000	- 14	- 32	21,725,000	- 16	57,065,000
Imported total	1,810,000	+ 73	- 22	12,190,000	- 12	26,968,000
Transported by:						
Truck	1,353,000	- 25	- 14	8,196,000	- 9	18,898,000
Express	3,172,000	+ 22	- 34	13,343,000	- 21	35,355,000
Freight	1,094,000	+ 4	- 28	12,375,000	- 11	29,781,000

SEATTLE RECEIPTS OF FRESH AND FROZEN FISHERY PRODUCTS CONTINUE TO GAIN DURING JUNE

Seattle receipts of fresh and frozen fishery products during June increased 60 percent over May, according to the Service's local Market News office. Contributing to the rise was increased activity of the halibut fleet. In spite of a late beginning of halibut fishing, which caused a virtual lack of receipts in May and subnormal landings in early June, total receipts were 4,382,000 pounds, only 28 percent less than those for June 1943.

Otter-trawl fishing was sporadic. Heavy landings of lingcod and rockfish were reported but this gain was offset by a decline in sablefish and sole receipts.

For the first six months of 1944, the totals for practically all the major items were less than for the corresponding period in 1943.

Receipts of Fresh and Frozen Fishery Products at Seattle*

Item	June 1944	June 1944 Compared with		6 mos. Jan.-June 1944	Compared with 6 months 1943	12 months Jan.-Dec. 1943
		May 1944	June 1943			
Classification:	Pounds	Percent	Percent	Pounds	Percent	Pounds
Total fish and shellfish	9,492,000	+ 60	-26	30,713,000	-22	82,471,000
Important Items:						
Halibut	4,382,000	+2433	-28	7,343,000	-52	24,384,000
Lingcod	1,211,000	+ 26	-43	3,735,000	-21	6,942,000
Rockfish	638,000	+ 25	+91	2,221,000	-12	4,506,000
Sablefish	96,000	- 69	-39	966,000	-38	5,046,000
Salmon	941,000	+ 50	-46	4,243,000	- 8	16,895,000
Sole	873,000	- 57	-32	4,298,000	+ 7	10,093,000
Oysters**	154,000	+ 8	-24	1,528,000	+38	2,522,000

*Halibut and shark fleets and receipts from local and all other sources.
**Converted from gallons to pounds using factor of 8.75.

PRICES ESTABLISHED FOR CERTAIN FRESH FISH IN ALASKA

Order No. 3, Region IX, under Section 2 (d) of MPR-418--Fresh Fish and Seafood--modifies producers' maximum prices for fresh fish in Alaska. Excerpts follow:

1. On and after the effective date of this order, the maximum prices for producers of fresh fish sold on fishing grounds or receiving stations in and off the Territory of Alaska, shall be the maximum prices established by Table A at the Alaskan port of entry nearest to the grounds or station where delivery of the fish is made to the buyer or the buyer's agent, less the deduction for the applicable species of fish as set forth below:

Sched. No.	Name	Style of dressing	Size	Amount to be deducted (in cts. per lb.)
24	Lingcod (Pacific Coast)	Any style	All sizes	1½
25	Red cod (rock cod)(Pacific Coast)	" "	" "	1½
26	Sablefish	" "	" "	1½
27	Salmon, chinook or King (Pacific Coast) troll caught, red-meated	" "	14 lbs. or over	3

For all other fresh fish or species of fresh fish, regardless of size or style of dressing, the amount to be deducted shall be two cents per pound.

2. This Order No. 3 supersedes Order No. 1 and Order No. 2 which are hereby revoked.

3. This order may be revoked or amended at any time.

This Order No. 3 shall become effective July 15, 1944.

Issued this 14th day of July 1944.

Frozen Fish Trade

JULY 1 FROZEN FISH STOCKS 52 PERCENT ABOVE YEAR EARLIER

Domestic cold-storage holdings of fishery products increased during June, and on July 1 had risen to 89,987,000 pounds--29 percent above the stocks held on the first of May, according to data published in Current Fishery Statistics No. 136 by the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service. July 1 holdings were 52 percent higher than those on July 1, 1943. The five leading items in freezers on July 1 were halibut, mackerel, cod fillets, whiting, and haddock fillets.

Stocks of mild-cured salmon were 65 percent below those held on July 1, 1943.

Holdings of Fishery Products in the United States

Item	July 1, 1944	July 1 compared with June 1, 1944	July 1 compared with July 1, 1943	July 1 compared with 5-year average*	June 1, 1944	July 1, 1943	5-year average*
	Pounds	Percent	Percent	Percent	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
Frozen fish and shellfish:							
Total holdings	89,987,000	+ 29	+ 52	+ 34	69,672,000	59,162,000	67,222,000
Important Items:							
Croakers	2,157,000	+ 28	+ 27	- 2	1,679,000	1,700,000	2,197,000
Fillets:							
Cod	6,867,000	+ 6	+376	+226	6,497,000	1,444,000	2,106,000
Haddock	4,011,000	+ 31	+239	- 11	3,063,000	1,182,000	4,519,000
Rosefish	2,779,000	+ 58	+ 47	- 8	1,760,000	1,892,000	3,018,000
Flounders	1,943,000	+ 35	+ 2	+ 71	1,436,000	1,901,000	1,135,000
Halibut	9,285,000	+1001	- 7	- 15	843,000	9,973,000	10,927,000
Herring, sea	2,657,000	- 4	- 26	+ 36	2,774,000	3,582,000	1,950,000
Mackerel	9,019,000	+ 48	+135	+114	6,091,000	3,835,000	4,212,000
Sablefish	1,267,000	**	+105	+ 66	1,269,000	619,000	763,000
Salmon	1,934,000	+ 39	+ 38	- 74	1,388,000	1,406,000	7,544,000
Scup	1,729,000	+ 37	- 4	+ 53	1,261,000	1,791,000	1,132,000
Smelt	1,081,000	- 10	+ 94	- 17	1,206,000	556,000	1,300,000
Whiting	5,353,000	+ 137	+ 1	- 20	2,257,000	5,317,000	6,731,000
Lake herring	2,190,000	- 5	+623	+164	2,312,000	303,000	829,000
Whitefish	1,958,000	- 1	+214	+ 97	1,970,000	624,000	994,000
Shrimp	1,869,000	- 2	- 16	- 41	1,912,000	2,222,000	3,168,000
Cured fish:							
Herring, cured	18,664,000	+ 16	- 4	- 6	16,127,000	19,398,000	19,837,000
Salmon, mild-cured	499,000	+ 105	- 65	- 88	243,000	1,416,000	4,272,000

*Since the date for reporting holdings of fishery products was changed from the 15th to the first of the month beginning January 1, 1943, data included in the "5-yr. average" consist of a combination of figures for the two periods.

**A decrease of less than one-half percent.

FREEZINGS OF FISHERY PRODUCTS DURING JUNE 22 PERCENT GREATER THAN 5-YEAR AVERAGE

Freezings of fishery products during June, as reported by domestic freezers, totaled 36,162,000 pounds, an increase of 11 percent above the production for May, according to information published in Current Fishery Statistics No. 136 by the Fish and Wildlife Service. The June production of frozen fish and shellfish was 22 percent greater than the 5-year average for this period. Halibut, whiting, mackerel, and rosefish were the principal items frozen during the month. Since the Pacific Coast halibut fishery did not get under way until late in May, June freezings of this species were far greater than in the previous month.

Freezings of Fishery Products in United States Cold-storage Plants

Item	June 1944	June compared with May 1944	June compared with June 1943	June compared with 5-year average*	May 1944	June 1943	5-year average*
	Pounds	Percent	Percent	Percent	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
Total fish and shellfish	36,162,000	+ 11	**	+ 22	32,640,000	36,025,000	29,718,000
Important Items:							
Croakers	663,000	- 40	+18	- 21	1,104,000	563,000	840,000
Fillets:							
Cod	1,696,000	- 59	+51	+101	4,143,000	1,126,000	843,000
Haddock	1,742,000	- 30	+57	- 22	2,472,000	1,112,000	2,235,000
Rosefish	3,733,000	+ 29	**	+ 40	2,898,000	3,720,000	2,656,000
Flounders	739,000	- 14	-47	+ 41	858,000	1,384,000	524,000
Halibut	7,922,000	+	+51	+ 85	588,000	5,241,000	4,287,000
Mackerel	4,401,000	- 21	+21	+ 61	5,560,000	3,631,000	2,736,000
Salmon	848,000	+ 115	+ 6	- 18	394,000	802,000	1,028,000
Scup	673,000	- 30	-37	+ 18	957,000	1,060,000	568,000
Whiting	4,540,000	+ 277	-27	- 30	1,203,000	6,197,000	6,442,000
Shrimp	1,041,000	+ 52	-24	- 5	683,000	1,371,000	1,099,000

*Since the date for reporting freezings of fishery products was changed from the 15th to the first of the month beginning January 1, 1943, data included in the "5-yr. average" consist of a combination of figures for the two periods.
**An increase of less than one-half percent.

NEW YORK COLD-STORAGE HOLDINGS INCREASE 12 PERCENT IN JUNE

Once again holdings of frozen fishery products in New York cold-storage warehouses showed an increase over the preceding month, according to the Service's Fishery Market News office in that city. The largest gain, 485,000 pounds, was shown under the classification "Unclassified Salt-water," a category which it is hoped may soon be reduced by more detailed reports. Haddock fillets registered a material increase of 253,000 pounds and scup stocks rose 179,000 pounds. Steak and market cod decreased 54 percent because an inventory of over 200,000 pounds carried in one warehouse for a long period was withdrawn in June. Although fresh shrimp was received in greater quantity during June than for some months previous, holdings of frozen shrimp decreased to the point where they were the lowest in many years.

New York Cold-storage Holdings

Item	July 1, 1944	July 1, 1944 compared with June 1, 1944	July 1, 1944 compared with July 1, 1943	June 1, 1944	July 1, 1943
	Pounds	Percent	Percent	Pounds	Pounds
Total fish and shellfish	9,168,000	+ 12	+ 55	8,163,000	5,897,000
Important Items:					
Cod (Steak and Market)	190,000	- 54	+ 304	410,000	47,000
Fillets:					
Cod	334,000	- 20	+2286	416,000	14,000
Flounder	179,000	+ 19	+ 497	150,000	30,000
Haddock	678,000	+ 60	+ 465	425,000	120,000
Flounders, fluke, etc.	360,000	+ 25	- 21	289,000	454,000
Mackerel	482,000	+ 10	- 8	438,000	526,000
Sablefish	501,000	- 6	+ 85	531,000	271,000
Salmon	427,000	+ 19	+ 462	358,000	76,000
Scup (porgy)	340,000	+111	- 8	161,000	371,000
Sea trout, gray	250,000	+ 5	+ 339	239,000	57,000
Shad	217,000	- 3	- 54	224,000	476,000
Striped bass	235,000	- 9	+ 343	257,000	53,000
Unclassified (Salt-water)	2,038,000	+ 31	+ 575	1,553,000	302,000
Whitefish	271,000	- 18	+ 84	331,000	147,000
Shrimp	148,000	- 12	- 57	168,000	344,000

BOSTON COLD-STORAGE HOLDINGS SHOW BIG INCREASE IN JUNE

Holdings of fishery products in Boston cold-storage warehouses increased 29 percent during the four weeks ending June 28, according to the Service's local Market News office, and were 67 percent larger than those of June 30, 1943.

All important items contributed to the June increase with the exception of pollock fillets, smelt, and shrimp. Mackerel fillet and mackerel increases were greatest due to exceptionally heavy landings by the seining fleet.

Most items showed large increases over the comparable 1943 totals. Mackerel and mackerel fillet stocks increased 1,559,000 pounds, this gain making up much of the total 5,488,000-pound increase.

Whiting holdings in cold-storage plants in New England on June 24 amounted to 1,505,000 pounds, a seasonal increase of 528 percent compared to May 27. This was, however, a decrease of 39 percent compared to June 26, 1943.

Boston Cold-storage Holdings

Item	June 28, 1944	June 28 compared with May 31, 1944	June 28 compared with June 30, 1943	May 31, 1944	June 30, 1943
	Pounds	Percent	Percent	Pounds	Pounds
Total fish and shellfish	13,663,000	+29	+ 67	10,622,000	8,175,000
Important Items:					
Fillets:					
Cod	2,318,000	+ 6	+ 607	2,190,000	328,000
Flounder	814,000	+32	+ 647	617,000	109,000
Haddock	1,635,000	+19	+ 235	1,369,000	488,000
Mackerel	1,700,000	+81	+1089	940,000	143,000
Pollock	160,000	-22	+ 74	204,000	92,000
Mackerel	1,916,000	+70	+ 9	1,127,000	1,757,000
Smelt	656,000	-14	+ 176	763,000	238,000
Scallops	167,000	+14	+ 129	146,000	75,000
Shrimp	51,000	-46	- 48	95,000	99,000

CHICAGO COLD-STORAGE HOLDINGS CONTINUE TO INCREASE IN JUNE

Stocks of frozen fishery products held in Chicago cold-storage warehouses continued to increase in June, reaching a total of 7,614,000 pounds on the last Thursday of the month, according to the Service's Chicago Market News office. Moderate gains in stocks of many of the more important fresh-water fish and large gains in a few of the salt-water items, including shrimp, accounted for an over-all increase of 9 percent compared with the last Thursday in May. Compared with one year previous, stocks were up 154 percent.

Chicago Cold-storage Holdings

Item	June 29, 1944	June 29, 1944 compared with May 25, 1944	June 29, 1944 compared with June 24, 1943	May 25, 1944	June 24, 1943
	Pounds	Percent	Percent	Pounds	Pounds
Total fish and shellfish	7,614,000	+ 9	+ 154	6,954,000	2,999,000
Important Items:					
Blue pike and sauger	1,187,000	- 5	+ 460	1,245,000	212,000
Chubs	117,000	+ 5	+ 432	111,000	22,000
Lake herring	547,000	+ 10	+ 812	499,000	60,000
Lake trout	612,000	+ 2	+1649	601,000	35,000
Pickerel	181,000	+ 5	+ 101	172,000	90,000
Whitefish	1,364,000	+ 10	+ 512	1,245,000	223,000
Yellow perch	104,000	- 12	+ 79	118,000	58,000
Yellow pike	304,000	+ 12	+ 280	272,000	80,000
Fillets:					
Cod	862,000	+ 61	+1226	537,000	65,000
Haddock	114,000	- 34	+ 48	173,000	77,000
Rosefish	209,000	+ 51	+ 50	138,000	139,000
Halibut	65,000	+400	- 73	13,000	241,000
Mackerel	123,000	- 16	+ 173	146,000	45,000
Salmon	50,000	- 41	+ 72	85,000	29,000
Whiting	121,000	- 12	- 3	138,000	125,000
Shrimp	240,000	+170	- 43	89,000	424,000

CANADIAN HALIBUT AND MACKEREL HOLDINGS INCREASE IN JUNE

Stocks of frozen fresh fish in Canadian cold-storage plants on July 1 totaled 26,524,000 pounds, an increase of 37 percent over the holdings of June 1, according to the preliminary data released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Stocks of both halibut and mackerel increased over 400 percent during the month. Compared with July 1, 1943, an increase of 22 percent in total holdings was indicated. The only items showing decreases were mackerel, sea herring, and halibut, while tullibee, whitefish, and salmon holdings were much greater.

Stocks of cod fillets, halibut, and sea herring accounted for more than 50 percent of the total volume of fresh frozen fishery products held in Canadian plants on July 1.

Holdings of frozen smoked fish, which totaled 2,067,000 pounds, were 13 percent above stocks of June 1, and 105 percent above those of July 1, 1943.

Canadian Cold-storage Holdings

Item	July 1, 1944	July 1 compared with		June 1, 1944	July 1, 1943
		June 1, 1944	July 1, 1943		
	Pounds	Percent	Percent	Pounds	Pounds
Frozen fresh fish					
Total holdings	26,524,000	+ 37	+ 22	19,371,000	21,762,000
Important Items:					
Cod:					
Whole	1,880,000	+ 30	+ 21	1,448,000	1,560,000
Fillets	6,361,000	+ 58	+ 75	4,034,000	3,628,000
Salmon	1,320,000	+ 11	+113	1,191,000	619,000
Sea herring	3,736,000	- 13	- 12	4,285,000	4,260,000
Halibut	4,140,000	+469	- 14	728,000	4,823,000
Mackerel	1,242,000	+428	- 36	235,000	1,929,000
Whitefish	1,440,000	+ 7	+152	1,351,000	620,000
Tullibee	766,000	- 7	+426	827,000	145,000
Frozen smoked fish					
Total holdings	2,067,000	+ 13	+105	1,833,000	1,008,000
Important Items:					
Fillets; cod, haddock, etc.	1,488,000	+ 17	+101	1,270,000	740,000
Sea herring kippers	307,000	+ 14	+122	270,000	138,000

CANADIAN FRESH FISH FREEZINGS UP 61 PERCENT IN JUNE

Canadian cold-storage plants froze 14,734,000 pounds of fresh fish during June, according to data released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. This was 61 percent more than the freezings during May and 32 percent more than June 1943. All items showed large increases except sea herring.

Smoked fish frozen during June declined 10 percent compared with May, but was 43 percent greater than in June 1943.

Freezings of Fishery Products in Canadian Cold-storage Plants

Item	June 1944	June compared with		May 1944	June 1943
		May 1944	June 1943		
	Pounds	Percent	Percent	Pounds	Pounds
Frozen fresh fish					
Total freezings	14,734,000	+ 61	+ 32	9,142,000	11,123,000
Important Items:					
Cod:					
Whole	570,000	+124	- 10	255,000	632,000
Fillets	3,792,000	+ 16	+ 27	3,268,000	2,989,000
Haddock fillets	252,000	+250	- 52	72,000	525,000
Salmon	800,000	+	+ 38	31,000	579,000
Halibut	5,302,000	+	+102	280,000	2,630,000
Sea herring	1,003,000	- 71	+606	3,407,000	142,000
Mackerel	1,256,000	+921	+ 36	123,000	926,000
Whitefish	273,000	+	+ 51	2,000	181,000
Frozen smoked fish					
Total freezings	1,228,000	- 10	+ 43	1,367,000	856,000
Important Items:					
Fillets; cod, haddock, etc.	1,010,000	- 19	+ 56	1,254,000	649,000

AMDT. 19 TO MPR-364 EFFECTIVE JULY 1

Temporary increases of 1½ to 3½-cents a pound in the processor's ceiling prices on certain species of Pacific Coast frozen fillets became effected through restoration of last summer's prices, the OPA announced on July 1. Although retail prices for these items will be increased by an average of 5 cents a pound, it is unlikely that any substantial quantity

will be sold through retail channels. Most of the production of these fillets is sold to the Armed Forces.

Frozen fish processors' present and new per pound prices on some of the fillet items are as follows:

Item	Present Price	New Price (last summer's price)
Ling cod fillet	.23½	.27
Rock cod fillet	.23	.25
Petrale sole fillet	.25½	.27
Other sole fillets	.23½	.27

The processors' prices established in the action, effective July 1, 1944, are the result of re-examination of prices established in a previous amendment on May 20, 1944, which reduced prices substantially. (Amdt. 18 to MPR-364)

The new prices are being issued in the light of information received from the trade, which raised a question as to the adequacy of certain margins established, OPA said.

An incompleted accounting survey by the pricing agency has not as yet produced complete confirmation as to the correctness of the industry's information. However, OPA said it has decided to issue the temporary changes in prices until such time as the survey is completed and the data analyzed, because of the procurement needs of the Armed Forces for these products. These prices are those that generally existed for these species last summer, OPA said.

The action makes other changes in the regulation of special interest to the trade. They are as follows:

1. In line with the provisions in the fresh fish regulation, the service and delivery mark-up is restricted to deliveries from the seller's own vehicle or one used solely for his own use. This mark-up cannot be taken where deliveries are made in a pooled truck or in a cart.

2. The regional administrators are given authority to adjust the invoice requirements of the regulation to meet local conditions where a buyer and seller are both located within a region.

3. Canadian lake fish, that were placed under price control in Amdt. 13 (MPR-364), included fish caught in "Lake of the Woods" in Minnesota, and several other international bodies of water. The action removes fish caught in these waters from the frozen fish and seafood regulation and places them back under the General Maximum Price Regulation.

4. In line with the definitions established in the fresh fish regulation, a wholesaler is defined as a person who buys frozen fish and seafood and resells 20 percent or more of such fish or seafood to persons other than ultimate consumers; a retailer is defined as a person other than a purveyor of meals or a chain store warehouse, who buys frozen fish and seafood and resells more than 80 percent of such items to ultimate consumers.

A carload is so defined as to make clear that it means a shipment of not less than 24,000 pounds net weight of frozen fish.

Certain other minor changes are made to clarify the pricing provisions that already exist in the regulation, OPA said. Amdt. 19 to MPR-364--Frozen Fish and Seafood--became effective July 1, 1944. Excerpts follow:

1. Section 2 is amended to read as follows:

SEC. 2. *How processors' maximum prices are fixed*—(a) *General rule.* The processor's maximum price for sales of frozen fish or seafood, except as otherwise provided in paragraphs (b), (c), (d) and (e) of this section, is the applicable listed base price in section 14, with any appropriate adjustment for kind of package as provided in section 13, plus any transportation cost allowable under section 3a (a). This is the maximum price f. o. b. shipping point nearest freezer or other warehouse.

(b) *Branch warehouse sales.* Where the processor receives frozen fish or seafood in carload lots at a warehouse remote from the original freezer and sells and delivers such frozen fish or seafood in less-than-carload lots from the stock of such warehouse, his maximum price f. o. b. shipping point nearest warehouse for such sales to wholesalers, government agencies, retailer-owned cooperatives or chain store warehouses is the applicable listed base price in section 14, with any appropriate adjustment for kind of package as provided in section 13, plus any transportation cost allowable under section 3a (a) (1), plus a mark-up of 12 percent applied to the sum of the foregoing, plus any transportation cost allowable under section 3a (a) (2).

However, the prices established in this paragraph (b) may be charged by such processor only if he has two or more full-time employees stationed in the city where such warehouse is located and such employees are engaged in selling and handling frozen fish or seafood at such warehouse solely for such processor. Furthermore, the prices established in this paragraph (b) apply only to sales of those species of frozen fish or seafood which the processor, during the

greater portion of the year preceding April 13, 1943, received at such warehouse for the most part in carload lots and sold and delivered from such warehouse for the most part in less-than-carload lots.

(c) *Cash and carry sales to retailers and purveyors of meals.* The processor's maximum price for sales of frozen fish and seafood ex freezer, platform or other warehouse to individual retailers or purveyors of meals is the applicable listed base price in section 14, with any appropriate adjustment for kind of package as provided in section 13, plus any transportation cost allowable under section 3a (1), plus a mark-up of 15 percent applied to the sum of the foregoing, plus any transportation cost allowable under section 3a (a) (2).

(d) *Service and delivery sales to retailers and purveyors of meals.* The processor's maximum price for sales of frozen fish and seafood to individual retailers or purveyors of meals, where the processor delivers such fish or seafood in his own motor truck or wagon or in a motor truck or wagon used solely for his own deliveries from his established place of doing business to the individual retail store or to the place of doing business of the purveyor of meals, is the applicable listed base price in section 14, with any appropriate adjustment for kind of package as provided in section 13, plus any transportation cost allowable under section 3a (a) (1), plus a mark-up of 25 percent applied to the sum of the foregoing, plus any transportation cost allowable under section 3a (a) (2).

(e) *Special provisions applicable to processors' sales of frozen halibut.* The processor in determining his maximum price for frozen halibut under the provisions of paragraph (a), (b), (c) or (d) of this section 2 shall use as the base price plus any transportation allowance the lowest amount determined by the application of the following three: (1) The appropriate base price listed in section 14 for frozen halibut which was originally landed fresh on the Pacific Coast of the Continental United States plus the rail rate for frozen fish for the type of shipment used from Seattle, Washington, to the processor's distribution point; (2) the appropriate base price listed in section 14 for frozen halibut which was originally landed fresh on the Pacific Coast of Canada plus the rail rate for frozen fish for the type of shipment used from Prince Rupert, British Columbia, to the processor's distribution point or (3) the appropriate base price listed in section 14 with respect to the point of landing plus the transportation allowance provided in section 3a (a).

2. Section 3 (a) is amended to read as follows:

(a) *General instructions.* Each wholesaler's maximum price for the kind of frozen fish or seafood listed in section 14 is found by multiplying his "net cost", as defined in the following paragraph (b), by the appropriate percentage mark-up figure, set out in the following paragraphs (c) and (d), adding the result to the net cost, and adding thereto the allowance in section 3a (b) (2) for transportation between warehouses of the same wholesaler, when such transportation is involved.

3. Section 3 (b) is amended to read as follows:

(b) *Net cost.* (1) Except as otherwise provided in subparagraphs (2) and (3) of this paragraph the wholesaler's "net cost" is the amount he paid for the particular item of frozen fish or seafood delivered at his established place of doing business, plus or minus any appropriate package differentials listed in section 13, less all discounts allowed him except the discount for prompt payment, and excluding all charges for local trucking, hauling and handling.

When a wholesaler buys frozen fish or seafood in a style of processing for which a base price is listed in section 14 and further processes it in a style of processing for which a different price is listed, he may add to his net cost the difference between the two base prices.

(2) The wholesaler's "net cost" must not exceed the sum of the following: (i) the applicable listed base price in section 14, plus or minus (ii) any appropriate package differentials listed in section 13 added or subtracted by previous handlers of the fish or seafood, plus (iii) allowable transportation costs added by previous handlers of the fish or seafood, plus (iv) the appropriate mark-up, if any, allowed his supplier, plus or minus (v) any package differentials listed in section 13 for repackaging, if any, by the wholesaler, plus (vi) allowable transportation costs for delivery of the frozen fish or seafood to the wholesaler's established place of doing business, from his supplier's place of business, exclusive of local trucking, hauling and handling charges.

(3) *Net cost for sales of halibut.* The wholesaler, in determining his "net cost" for sales of frozen halibut in accordance with the provisions of section 3 (b) (1) and (2), shall use as the base price plus any transportation allowance permitted him or his supplier the lowest amount determined by the application of the following three: (1) The appropriate base price listed in section 14 for frozen halibut which was originally landed fresh on the Pacific Coast of the Continental United States plus the rail rate for frozen fish for the type of shipment used from Seattle, Washington, to his established place of business; (2) the appropriate base price listed in section 14 for halibut which was originally landed fresh on the Pacific Coast of Canada plus the rail rate for frozen fish for the type of shipment used from Prince Rupert, British Columbia, to his established place of business; (3) the appropriate base price listed in section 14 with respect to the point of landing plus the transportation allowance permitted him or his supplier in section 4.

4. Section 3 (c) is amended to read as follows:

(c) *Wholesaler's mark-up for different classes of sales.* Mark-up is the percentage over net cost set forth hereinafter for the type of sale involved. To obtain the selling price, multiply the net cost by the percentage mark-up figure; the result added to the net cost is the selling price. The mark-up which applies in any particular sale depends on the class in which the buyer and seller fall and the kind of service performed in the particular sale. The classes, types of service, and mark-ups are set forth in the following paragraph (d).

No wholesaler who purchases frozen fish or seafood from another wholesaler or from a processor whose sales are governed by section 2 (b) may sell such frozen fish and seafood to other wholesalers at a price higher than his supplier's maximum price plus transportation cost allowable under section 3a (b) (1).

In no event shall the price charged for a sale to an individual retailer or purveyor of meals include more than one mark-up of either 7 percent or 12 percent, as the case may be (regardless of whether the mark-up is taken pursuant to this section or section 2), and one retailer-owned cooperative or cash and carry or service and delivery wholesaler mark-up.

5. Section 3 (d) (1) is amended to read as follows:

(1) *Primary wholesalers.* Primary wholesalers with respect to any species of fish or seafood listed in the table of base prices of section 14 are wholesalers who buy frozen fish or seafood from processors in carload lots and distribute it for resale to other wholesalers, government agencies, retailer-owned cooperatives or chain store warehouses in less-than-carload lots, and who, during the greater part of the year preceding April 13, 1943, bought the greater portion of the frozen fish or seafood they sold in carload lots and distributed the greater portion of such fish or seafood in less-than-carload lots. In the sale of frozen fish or seafood which has been unloaded, stored and warehoused in the regular course of his business, the primary wholesaler's mark-up is 12 percent. In the case of sales of fish or seafood which has not been stored and warehoused, the primary wholesaler's mark-up is 7 percent. In the case of sales involving delivery from the processor's cold storage warehouse to the primary wholesaler's customer, there is no mark-up. Sales to wholesalers, government agencies, retailer-owned cooperatives, or chain store warehouses by wholesalers other than those who qualify as primary wholesalers as defined in this section shall be at prices no higher than their supplier's ceiling prices plus transportation costs allowable under section 3a (b) (1), except for such less-than-carload lot sales to government agencies to which subparagraphs (3) and (4) of section 3 (d) are applicable.

6. Section 3 (d) (3) is amended to read as follows:

(3) *Cash and carry sales.* Cash and carry sales are sales of frozen fish or seafood to individual retailers and purveyors of meals by wholesalers who normally do not extend credit and whose sales are made ex freezer or platform. The mark-up for this class of sale is 15 percent.

7. Section 3 (d) (4) is amended to read as follows:

(4) *Service and delivery sales.* Service and delivery sales are sales of frozen fish or seafood by wholesalers to individual retailers or purveyors of meals where the wholesaler delivers such frozen fish or seafood in his own motor truck or wagon or in a motor truck or wagon used solely for his own deliveries from his established place of doing business to the individual retail store or to the place of doing business of the purveyor of meals.

8. Section 3 (d) (6) is amended to read as follows:

(6) *Country trade shipments.* Processors or wholesalers who ship to retailers and purveyors of meals located in rural areas or outlying points may add to their permitted mark-ups the actual cost of any special shipping cases and the cost of any extra refrigerant used for the shipment. Such processors or wholesalers must denote separately on invoices to customers the actual cost of the cases and the refrigerant.

9. Section 3 (e) is amended to read as follows:

(e) Imported frozen fish and seafood. The maximum price at which a wholesaler, including any agent of a foreign shipper, may sell any frozen fish or seafood listed in section 14 which he imports is the applicable listed base price in section 14, plus or minus the appropriate differential for packaging provided in section 13, plus transportation cost allowable under section 4 (c) plus the appropriate mark-up provided in paragraphs (c) and (d) of section 3 applied to the sum of the foregoing, plus any transportation cost allowable under section 3a (b) (2) for transportation between warehouses of the same wholesaler.

10. A new section 3a is inserted to read as follows:

SEC. 3a. *Allowance for transportation*—(a) *When a processor may add transportation costs*—(1) *Fresh fish transportation.* Any processor may include as part of his maximum price the actual per pound transportation cost, not to exceed the carload rail freight rate per pound for fresh fish, if such rate is available, from the port of entry to the freezing point. Where a carload rail freight rate is not available such per pound transportation cost must not exceed the lowest available common carrier rate. However, no such transportation allowance may be added in the case of fish listed in Schedule No. 11 (g) (Petrale sole—Pacific), 17 (Lingcod—Pacific), 40 (Dover sole), 40A (English sole), 40B (Sand sole), 40C (Turbot sole), 62 (Flounder—Pacific) or 67 (Rex sole), if any of these varieties has been landed fresh ex-vessel at any of the following ports of entry in California: Half Moon Bay, Point Reyes, Bodega Bay, Crescent City, Trinidad or Shelter Cove, and it is frozen in California, Washington, or Oregon.

(2) *Frozen fish transportation.* If a processor ships frozen fish or seafood to a warehouse or other distribution point remote from the original freezer, such processor may include as part of his maximum selling price, for sales from such warehouse or other distribution point, the actual transportation cost. Such transportation cost shall not include charges for local trucking, hauling and handling, and shall not exceed the common carrier rate for the type of transportation used.

(b) *When a wholesaler may add transportation costs.* (1) Any wholesaler who buys frozen fish or seafood from a processor or other wholesaler may include as part of his net cost the actual transportation cost from his supplier's shipping point to his established place of business.

(2) Any wholesaler who ships frozen fish or seafood from one of his warehouses to a remote warehouse or other distribution point may add to his maximum price the actual transportation cost from the shipping point nearest the first warehouse to such remote warehouse or other distribution point.

(3) The actual transportation cost referred to in paragraph (b) (1) and (2) shall not include local trucking, hauling and handling charges and shall not exceed the common carrier rate for the type of shipment used.

(c) *Transportation allowance for imported frozen fish.* Any importer or agent of a foreign consignor of any frozen fish or seafood except frozen Atlantic Coast smelts and frozen Canadian lake fish covered in Schedules Nos. 70–77, inclusive, in the table of base prices in section 14 may add as a transportation allowance the lowest amount determined on the following three bases:

(1) The actual cost of transportation (exclusive of local trucking, hauling and handling charges) from the seller's shipping point to the importer's receiving point;

(2) The actual cost of transportation (exclusive of local trucking, hauling and handling charges) to the importer's receiving point from the point at which the frozen fish or seafood entered the United States or the carload rail rate for frozen fish or seafood from the point in the United States nearest the foreign shipper's shipping point, whichever is designated on the invoice by the importer.

(3) The actual cost of transportation (exclusive of local trucking, hauling and handling charges) to the importer's receiving point from the nearest domestic port from which a substantial volume of that species is shipped.

However, with respect to the species listed hereinafter the cost of transportation shall not exceed the cost for the type of shipment used from the ports listed for that species.

Species:	Port
Cod, haddock, pollack, hake, cusk, yellowtail, blackback, lemon sole, gray sole, sea dab, mackerel, rosefish	Boston, Mass.

(4) In determining the transportation allowance, provided in subparagraphs (1), (2) and (3) of this paragraph (c) common carrier rates shall be used. The importer may add the allowance only when he records it on an invoice to the customer purchasing the fish or seafood, designating which of the three bases he is using.

Where frozen Atlantic Coast smelts are imported for resale in the United States the freight from the point of shipment to the wholesaler's warehouse, not to exceed the carload rail freight rate, may be added.

Where frozen Canadian lake fish covered in Schedules Nos. 70–77, inclusive, in the table of base prices in section 14 are imported for resale in the United States, there may be added the actual transportation cost (excluding local trucking, hauling and handling charges) from the point of shipment in Canada to the destination point in the United States, but in no event more than the carload rail freight rate for frozen fish from the City of Winnipeg in the Province of Manitoba, Canada, to the destination point in the United States.

11. Paragraph (f) is added to section 7 to read as follows:

(f) *Authorization to regional offices to modify invoice provisions.* Any Regional Administrator of the Office of Price Administration may, by order, alter, modify or suspend any of the requirements in paragraph (e) of this section if in his judgment such action is necessary in order that fish may be marketed efficiently within his jurisdiction and is consistent with the effective enforcement of this Maximum Price Regulation No. 364. The Regional Administrator may alter, modify or suspend such requirements with reference to such types of sales and such localities within his jurisdiction as he may designate, but only in the case where the buyer and seller are both located within his jurisdiction. He may make such provisions for posting the items required in paragraph (e) as in his judgment are necessary to prevent the circumvention or evasion of this regulation. The Regional Administrator may issue such order on his own initiative or upon application for adjustment of the requirements in paragraph (e) by any person subject to them. Subpart B of Revised Procedural Regulation No. 1 shall apply to such applications for adjustment.

12. In section 12 after the definition of "Butterfly fillet" and before the definition of "cellophane wrapped", the following definition is inserted:

"Carload lot" means a shipment of not less than 24,000 pounds of frozen fish or seafood.

13. In section 12 after the definition of "Processor" and before the definition of "Round fish" the following definition is inserted:

"A retailer" is a person other than a purveyor of meals or a chain store warehouse who buys frozen fish or seafood and resells more than 80 percent of such fish or seafood to ultimate consumers.

14. In section 12 after the last definition the following definition is inserted:

"A wholesaler" is a person who buys frozen fish or seafood and resells 20 percent or more of such frozen fish or seafood to persons other than ultimate consumers.

15. In section 13 an introductory paragraph is inserted to read as follows:

SEC. 13. *Table of package differentials.* This section sets out the amount which may be added to, or which must be subtracted from, the base price listed in section 14 when the frozen fish or seafood is packed in containers of sizes and kinds herein listed or when the frozen fish or seafood is not packed in boxes or other containers.

16. In section 14 an introductory paragraph is inserted to read as follows:

SEC. 14. *Table of base prices for frozen fish and seafood.* This section lists the various species of frozen fish and seafood for which maximum prices are fixed by this regulation. The base price, in cents per pound, is listed for each species according to the style of processing and the size and in some instances, the grade. The listed base prices in this section are base prices per pound for frozen fish and seafood as packed in and including a container of a size and kind other than those containers of the sizes and kinds listed in section 13.

17. In the table of base prices in section 14 Schedule No. 11 (g) Item No. 4, Schedule No. 17, Item No. 2, Schedule No. 25, Item No. 3, Schedule No. 40, Item No. 4, Schedule No. 40 A, Item No. 6, Schedule No. 40 B, Item No. 4, Schedule No. 40 C, Item No. 4, and Schedule 62, Item No. 3 are amended to read as follows:

Schedule No.	Name	Item No.	Style of processing	Size	Base price per pound
11	(g) Sole, Petrale—Pacific	4	Fillets	All sizes	$0.27
17	Lingcod—Pacific (Ophiodon elongatus)	2	Fillets	All sizes	.27
25	Red cod or Rock cod—Pacific (Sebastodes specie)	3	Fillets	All sizes	.25
40	Sole, Dover—Pacific	4	Fillets	All sizes	.27
40 A	Sole, English—Pacific	6	Fillets	All sizes	.27
40 B	Sole, Sand—Pacific	4	Fillets	All sizes	.27
40 C	Sole, Turbot—Pacific	4	Fillets	All sizes	.27
62	Flounder—Pacific	3	Fillets	All sizes	.27

18. Footnote 6 at the end of the table of base prices in section 14 is amended to read as follows:

"These prices apply to this species caught or landed in Canada except that they do not apply to fish caught in Lake of the Woods and any other body of water east of that lake which is partly in Canada and partly in the State of Minnesota, or which constitutes the boundary line between Canada and the State of Minnesota; Lake Superior, Lake Huron, Lake St. Clair, Lake Erie, Lake Ontario and any of the waters connecting these five lakes; and the St. Lawrence River where it constitutes the boundary line between New York State and Canada.

19. Footnote 10 at the end of the table of base prices in section 14 is amended to read as follows:

"The base prices listed for halibut apply to frozen halibut originally landed fresh on the Pacific Coast of the Continental United States. For frozen halibut originally landed fresh in Canada or Alaska, deduct the following amounts from the listed prices:

Style of dressing:	Deductions cents
Dressed	2½
Steaks	3¼
Fillets	4
Round	2½
Drawn	2½

For frozen halibut originally landed fresh on the Atlantic Coast of the United States, add ½ cent to the listed prices.

Canned and Cured Fish Trade

CALIFORNIA TUNA PACK DECLINES IN JUNE BUT 6-MONTH TOTAL SHOWS GAIN

California canners packed 272,985 standard cases of tuna and 440 cases of mackerel during June, according to information released by the California Division of Fish and Game. This was an increase of 44,770 cases--or 20 percent--in the production of canned tuna compared with June 1943, but a decline of 78 percent (1,598 cases) in the pack of mackerel.

Bluefin tuna led in quantity produced, followed by tuna flakes and yellowfin tuna. The June tuna pack total was 26 percent under that of May.

The production of canned tuna for the first half of 1944, which amounted to 1,149,370 standard cases, was 61 percent above the first six months of 1943, while the 84,995 cases of mackerel canned was 11 percent under the corresponding period in 1943.

California Pack of Tuna and Mackerel--Standard Cases*

Item	June 1944	May 1944	June 1943	Six mos. ending with June 1944	Six mos. ending with June 1943
	Cases	Cases	Cases	Cases	Cases
Tuna:					
Albacore	84	-	4	291	2,856
Bonito	164	127	630	967	5,984
Bluefin	120,126	78,363	25,048	239,593	70,673
Striped	15,300	22,860	24,368	135,009	106,485
Yellowfin	56,638	163,414	96,664	442,653	334,650
Yellowtail	6,456	756	26,813	7,891	32,547
Flakes	72,061	101,323	52,143	316,611	154,276
Tonno style	2,156	540	2,545	6,355	5,839
Total	272,985	367,383	228,215	1,149,370	713,310
Mackerel	440	111	2,038	84,995	95,799

*Standard cases of tuna represent cases of 48 7-ounce cans, while those of mackerel represent cases of 48 1-pound cans.

SUBNORMAL SHRIMP CANNING YEAR COMPLETED JUNE 30

The pack of shrimp during the canning year which ended June 30, was only two-thirds that of the 1942-43 season and 51 percent of the average for the previous five years, according to the Service's Market News office in New Orleans. The canning of 1,533 standard cases in June, normally a period of limited activity, completed the 1943-44 pack, bringing the total for the canneries operated under supervision of the Food and Drug Administration to 386,149 cases for the 12-month period.

Wet and Dry Pack Shrimp in all Sizes in Tin and Glass--Standard Cases*

MONTH			SEASON		
1944 June 4-30	1944 Apr. 30-June 3	1943 June 6-30	1943-44 July 1-June 30	1942-43 July 1-June 30	5-yr. average July 1-June 30
1,533	1,443	6,753	386,149	582,766	761,079

*All figures on basis of new standard case--48 No. 1 cans with 7 oz. per can in the wet pack and 6½ oz. per can in the dry pack.

Canned shrimp quotations on July 1 remained at the maximum levels specified by OPA, which have been effective since February 2, 1943. Prices per dozen plain, No. 1 standard tins, f.o.b. point of production, were reported by Gulf and Atlantic Coast packers as follows:

Canned Shrimp Prices--Per Dozen Tins

Item	July 1, 1944		Item	July 1, 1944	
	WET PACK	DRY PACK		WET PACK	DRY PACK
Small	$2.70	$2.80	Large	$2.95	$3.05
Medium	2.80	2.90	Jumbo	3.05	3.15

HEARINGS ON STANDARDS OF FILL OF CONTAINERS FOR CANNED OYSTERS ANNOUNCED

The Administrator of the Federal Security Agency announced on July 20, a public hearing commencing at 10 o'clock in the morning of August 22, 1944, in Room 3106, South Building, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., for the purpose of receiving evidence upon the basis of which regulations may be promulgated fixing and establishing reasonable standards of fill of container for canned oysters.

A suggested regulation to be considered at the hearing is set forth below, which suggested regulation is subject to adoption, rejection, amendment, or modification, in whole or in part, as the evidence of record adduced at the hearing may require.

§36.6 Canned oysters: Fill of containers; label statement of substandard fill.

(a) The standard of fill of containers for canned oysters is a fill such that the drained weight of oysters taken from each container (except that cylindrical container which is 2-11/16th inches in diameter and 4 inches in height) is not less than 68 percent of the water capacity of the container. The standard of fill of container for canned oysters in that cylindrical container which is 2-11/16th inches in diameter and 4 inches in height is a fill such that the drained weight of oysters taken from each container is not less than 7.5 avoirdupois ounces. Water capacity of containers is determined by the general method prescribed in 21 CFR, Cum. Supp., 10.1 (a). The drained weight of oysters is determined by the following method: Keep the unopened canned oyster container at a temperature of not less than 68° or more than 95° F. for at least 12 hours immediately preceding the determination. After opening, tilt the container so as to distribute its contents evenly over the meshes of a circular sieve which has been previously weighed. The diameter of the sieve is 8 inches if the quantity of the contents of the container is less than 3 pounds, and 12 inches if such quantity is 3 pounds or more. The bottom of the sieve is woven-wire cloth which complies with the specifications for such cloth set forth under "2380 Micron (No. 8)" in Table I of "Standard Specifications for Sieves," published March 1, 1940, in L. C. 584 of the U. S. Dept. of Commerce, National Bureau of Standards. Without shifting the material on the sieve, so incline the sieve as to facilitate drainage. Two minutes from the time drainage begins, weigh the sieve and the drained oysters. The weight so found, less the weight of the sieve, shall be considered to be the drained weight of the oysters.

(b) If canned oysters fall below the applicable standard of fill of container prescribed in paragraph (a) of this section, the label shall bear the general statement of sub-standard fill specified in 21 CFR, Cum. Supp., 10.2 (b) in the manner and form therein specified.

COURT UPHOLDS WFO-44 REQUIRING DELIVERY OF CANNED FISH TO GOVERNMENT

Pleading guilty to a charge of a violation of War Food Order 44, the Riviera Packing Company of Eastport, Maine, was fined $10,000 in Federal Court at Bangor, Maine, June 13, and was also enjoined, on June 30, from making any further civilian deliveries until all shortages in its Government delivery quota are made up.

The packing company was charged with delivery of approximately 348,000 pounds of sardines to civilian trade without having delivered any for the use of the Army, Navy, Lend-Lease, and for other Governmental purposes.

The complaint pointed out that, if such violations be allowed to continue, they will result in wastage and diversion of fish and shellfish and will prevent the Government from properly controlling the food supply and from insuring adequate and efficient distribution of critical food to meet war and essential civilian needs. WFA is continuing its efforts to obtain strict compliance with this order.

CANNED FISH REPORTS TO BE SENT TO WASHINGTON, D. C.

The War Food Administration has further amended Director War Food Order 44-1, as amended, requiring fish canners in the Territory of Alaska and in the states of Washington, Oregon, and California to address their weekly and seasonal pack reports to Washington, D. C., instead of to the Office of Distribution's Regional Office in San Francisco. Excerpts from WFO-44-1, as amended July 15, 1943, March 1 and July 16, 1944, follow:

§ 1465.21 *Reports in connection with canned fish*—(a) *Definitions.* (1) "WFO 44" means War Food Order No. 44, as amended (8 F.R. 4227; 9 F.R. 4321, 4319).

(2) Each term defined in WFO 44 shall, when used herein, have the same meaning as is set forth for each such term in WFO 44.

(3) "1944 packing season" means the period (i) beginning with March 1, 1944, or any subsequent date on which a canner commences to produce any canned fish of the 1944 pack, and (ii) ending with February 28, 1945, or the date on which such canner ceases to produce any canned fish of the 1944 pack, whichever date is the earlier.

(b) *Weekly reports.* Each canner who produces any canned fish of the 1944 pack shall report on Form FDO-44-1 (Revised 3/1/44), entitled "Canned Fish: Weekly Pack Report," the total quantity of canned fish of the 1944 pack produced by such canner from each class of fish (designated in § 1465.20 (b) (1) of WFO 44) during each calendar week of such canner's 1944 packing season. Each such report shall be submitted for each calendar week during the respective canner's 1944 packing season regardless of whether or not such canner produced any canned fish of the 1944 pack during a particular calendar week. Each report for a calendar week or a part thereof subsequent to March 1, 1944, shall be submitted as aforesaid within four days after the last day of each such calendar week or part thereof.

(c) *Seasonal reports.* In addition to the weekly reports required to be submitted pursuant to (b) hereof, each canner, as aforesaid, shall (1) report on Form FDO-44-1 (Revised 3/1/44) the total quantity of canned fish of his 1944 pack of each class of fish (designated in § 1465.20 (b) (1) of WFO 44) produced by such canner during his 1944 packing season and (2) submit such report within 15 days after the last day of such canner's 1944 packing season.

(d) *Completion of reports.* The respective reports submitted pursuant to (b) and (c) hereof shall be completed in accordance with the instructions contained on the aforesaid Form FDO-44-1 (Revised 3/1/44).

(e) *Filing reports.* All reports required to be submitted pursuant to this order shall be addressed to the Director of Distribution, War Food Administration, Washington 25, D. C., Ref. WFO 44.

(f) *Effective date.* This order shall become effective at 12:01 a. m., e. w. t., July 16, 1944. With respect to violations, rights accrued, liabilities incurred, or appeals taken under War Food Order No. 44-1, as amended, prior to the effective time of the provisions hereof, the provisions of said War Food Order No. 44-1, as amended, in effect prior to the effective time hereof shall be deemed to continue in full force and effect for the purpose of sustaining any proper suit, action, or other proceeding, with respect to any such violation, right, liability, or appeal.

CANNED PILCHARD OFFERS ASKED BY WFA

In Announcement AWD-135, the War Food Administration, as the designated agency to purchase all Government requirements of canned pilchards, announced on July 6 that it will receive offers for the sale of such canned fish required to be set aside pursuant to War Food Order No. 44. Purchases will be made under contracts executed in the name of the Commodity Credit Corporation, hereinafter referred to as CCC. The contract terms and conditions are set forth in three separate documents this year: Form FDA-474, "Standard Contract Conditions," contains conditions which apply except items 6, 7, and 8 which are not applicable to purchases of all commodities; Form SCB-64A, "Canned Fish--General Contract Conditions," contains additional terms applying to purchases of all species of canned fish; and Form PB-135 "Canned Pilchards" which details the conditions applying specifically to this type of fish.

Offers must be submitted to the Procurement and Price Support Branch, Office of Distribution, War Food Administration, Washington 25, D. C., on prescribed Form PB-135 in an original and four completely executed copies at any time prior to January 1, 1945. Notice of acceptance will be made within fifteen days after the date of execution of the offer.

In paragraph six (6) of Form PB-135 canner should insert contract numbers of all contracts for canned pilchards in effect during the 1943 packing season. It will be noted in paragraph 5, of Form PB-135, Packaging and Marking, subparagraph C, Cases, that canner is to fill in the number of Type A-2 cases and Type C-1 cases which he plans to deliver under the contract. Canners are requested not to purchase additional supplies of these cases. This provision is made only to assist canners in using up supplies on hand.

Supplies of Form SCP-1861A, "Notice of Tender of Delivery," may be obtained from the Procurement and Price Support Branch, Office of Distribution, War Food Administration, Washington 25, D. C., or from the Shipping Representative, Office of Distribution, WFA, San Francisco, California. Excerpts from Form PB-135 follow:

1. PRICES:

(b) If cans are inside and outside enameled, the applicable price shall be increased at the appropriate following rate:

48/1 oval	$0.096	per case	96/8 oz.	$0.082	per case
48/300	0.060	per case	100/5 oz.	0.080	per case
48/½ oblong	0.060	per case	100/¼	0.075	per case

If the No. 1 oval cans are manufactured from 1.25 hot dipped plate and are inside enameled only, the applicable price shall be increased by $0.096 per case of 48 cans.

If any component parts of the No. 300 cans are manufactured from plate other than 1.25 hot dipped tin plate, such parts shall be inside and outside enameled and the applicable price shall be increased at the appropriate following rate per case of 48/300:

Enameled Ends, Plain Body - $0.024 Enameled Body, Plain Ends - $0.036

3. SPECIFICATIONS: Seller agrees that the fish delivered hereunder shall meet the following specifications:

Fish shall be firm, of good appearance, well cleaned and practically unbroken. Cans shall be packed as full as practicable. In round cans, the length of the fish shall be packed parallel to the side of the can; in oval and other flat type cans the length of the fish shall be packed parallel to the bottom of the can. The average net content of the No. 300 (300x407) can or the No. 1 oval can shall be not less than 15 ounces and shall contain not more than twelve nor less than four fish. If other sizes of cans are used, the net content shall be in the same proportion as the relative size of the can. The fish shall be packed natural or with added oils or sauces as may be specified by CCC.

Definitions: For the purpose of these specifications, the following definitions shall apply:

(a) The term "natural" means without the addition of any condiments except brine or salt, but may have added oil of the same species of fish.

(b) The term "net content" means the total weight of the fish and liquid in the can.

(c) The terms "well cleaned" mean that the heads shall be removed, the fish shall be practically free from scales (i.e., scales shall not cover more than ten per cent (10%) of the surface area) and shall be practically free from entrails.

A lot shall be considered as meeting specifications if not more than one-sixth of the containers in the lot fail in some respect to meet the requirements of the specifications; provided that none of the containers which may fail to meet the specifications shall fail to meet the requirements of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act of June 25, 1938, as amended and regulations pursuant thereto in effect on date of delivery.

4. INSPECTION: Inspection of the fish must be made by the Office of Distribution of the War Food Administration, or its designee, prior to issuance by seller of "Notice of Tender of Delivery." The cost of inspection, including furnishing samples and issuing certificates of inspection, will be borne by the seller.

5. PACKAGING AND MARKING: (a) Cans: If all or any component part of the can is manufactured from plate other than 1.25 hot dipped tin plate, the inside and outside of such can or component part shall be enameled. All No. 1 oval cans used for packing pilchards in tomato sauce shall be inside enameled. Cans shall be sound and clean, free from rust and serious dents at time of delivery.

Byproducts Trade

VITAMIN A ORDER GOVERNS PRICING OF BLENDED OILS

Amdt. 2 to MPR-203 prohibits the sale and delivery of blends which consist of one or more Vitamin A concentrates mixed with one or more Vitamin A natural oils, unless, prior thereto, the National Office of the Office of Price Administration establishes, by order, the maximum price for the particular sale or delivery. The price so established is computed by determining the maximum price the seller would realize if the constituent oils of the blend were sold separately and adding these individual prices together. Such a price will be established if in the judgment of the Administrator, a necessity exists for such sale or delivery.

The Administrator finds that there had developed a practice of blending high potency concentrates of Vitamin A oils with low potency natural oils to bring about a blend which

would have a potency of about 200,000 U.S.P. units per gram. The price schedule established for sales of Vitamin A oils enabled such a blender to obtain a price higher than if he had sold these oils separately. Consequently, there has been a gradual disappearance of medium range potencies used particularly in pharmaceutical preparations.

In order to correct this abnormal situation brought about by the peculiarities of a maximum price schedule, various plans were considered by the Administrator who consulted with the Industry Advisory Committee. As a result, the Administrator, with the advice of the Committee, finds that the plan embodied in the accompanying amendment is the most feasible. It makes it no more profitable to blend oils than to sell them separately, and forbids sale of blends without specific authorization from the OPA. This prohibition, however, is not contrary to established trade practices, for blending was comparatively non-existent in the trade prior to the issuance of the maximum price schedule which made blending profitable. Unusual instances requiring blending, such as occasional clean-outs of a manufacturer or a direct production order by WPB, however, will be permitted by the step prescribed in this amendment.

Buyers of such blends which are permitted to be sold and delivered are protected by this amendment. Such buyers must be notified by the seller who receives an OPA authorization to sell that the seller has been permitted a specific maximum price per million units of such blend. Excerpts follow:

1. Section 1396.214 (b) is amended by adding a new subparagraph (4) to read as follows:

(4) The maximum prices set forth in paragraph (a) of this section shall not apply to any blends or mixtures made of Vitamin A concentrates with Vitamin A natural oils. Prices for such blends or mixtures are governed by paragraph (e) below.

2. Section 1396.214 is amended by adding a new paragraph (e) to read as follows:

(e) *Blends or mixtures.* (1) No person shall sell or deliver a blend of one or more Vitamin A concentrates with one or more Vitamin A natural oils unless, prior thereto, an order establishing maximum prices for the particular sale or delivery has been issued from the National Office of the Office of Price Administration.

(2) Any person, before selling or delivering such blend shall file application for a maximum price with the Chemicals and Drugs Branch of the Office of Price Administration, Washington, D. C. The application shall set forth:

(i) The potency in U. S. P. units of Vitamin A per gram of each Vitamin A concentrate in the blend.

(ii) The potency in U. S. P. units per gram of each Vitamin A natural oil in the blend.

(iii) The total number of U. S. P. units of each Vitamin A concentrate in the blend.

(iv) The total number of U. S. P. units of each Vitamin A natural oil in the blend.

(v) A statement of the necessity for offering such blend for sale.

(vi) The name and address of the buyer, if known.

(3) An order under this paragraph (e) will, in general, establish a maximum price for the sale of a blend of Vitamin A concentrates and natural oils at a level determined by computing and combining the maximum prices of the various component concentrates and natural oils in the blend. A copy of said order will be sent to the indicated buyer of the blend. The maximum price for a blend will in no case exceed the price a seller would realize if the Vitamin A concentrates and natural oils contained in that blend were sold separately at the maximum prices for these products set forth above. In appropriate cases where, in the judgment of the Administrator, the sale of a blend will lead to evasion or circumvention of the provisions of this regulation, he may refuse to authorize a maximum price for such blend or may authorize for that blend a price lower than the price the seller would realize if the components of the blend were sold separately at the maximum prices therefor set forth in this regulation. An example of the general method of computing a price for a blend by computing and combining the maximum prices of the various components follows:

Example: A blend consists of 100 grams of Vitamin A natural oil of 40,000 U. S. P. units potency per gram, and 100 grams of Vitamin A concentrate of 350,000 U. S. P. units potency per gram. Since the 40,000 oil commands a maximum price of 14 cents per million U. S. P. units, 100 grams of 40,000 potency, containing a total of 4 million units, has a maximum price of 56 cents. Since the 350,000 concentrate commands a maximum price of 30 cents per million U. S. P. units, 100 grams of 350,000 potency containing a total of 35,000,000 units, has a maximum price of $10.50. The maximum price of the blend of 200 grams will be $11.06, or $0.2835 per million U. S. P. units ($11.06 divided by 39, which is the total millions of U. S. P. units contained in the 200 grams of blend, i. e. 4,000,000 plus 35,000,000).

(4) All persons making sales and deliveries of such blends or mixtures shall furnish the buyers a notice prior to payment by them, stating:

The Office of Price Administration has authorized the maximum price of ..... per million U. S. P. units for this blend of Vitamin A oils by Order No..... under Maximum Price Regulation No. 208.

This amendment shall become effective July 24, 1944.

IMPROVEMENT IN ACCURACY OF VITAMIN A DETERMINATION

Experience in the Service's Fishery Technological Laboratory at Seattle has indicated that unless pipettes used in making dilutions for Vitamin A determination are especially calibrated for use with isopropanol, errors of 1 to 3 per cent consistently occur. This is caused by the very slow drainage of this solvent. When pipettes calibrated for water are used, low results will always be obtained. If, however, the mark on the pipette is raised sufficiently to compensate for this slow drainage, very reproducible results can be attained even with pipettes of as small a size as 2 ml. capacity.

FATS AND OILS SITUATION FAVORABLE--WFO NO. 60--IS REVOKED

Because the present supply position of fats and oils is favorable, the WFA has revoked War Food Order No. 60 (Fishery Market News, 1943, June, pg. 9 and Nov., pg. 40; 1944, Apr.,

pg. 43 and May, pg. 43) under which the use and distribution of fish oil has been regulated since July 1, 1943. The revocation became effective July 3, 1944.

Principal provision of WFO-60, amended May 1, 1944, required fish oil producers to set aside one-third of their production for specified uses. Certified orders received by producers before July 3, still are valid and must be honored in accordance with the order's provisions. WFA authorizations to issue certified orders become invalid on the date of revocation with respect to all orders which have not been placed with a producer.

The fish oil order also has limited the use of seal oil and Pacific Coast herring oil, and has required manufacturers to fortify vitamin feeding oils to a minimum of 400 A.O.A.C. units of vitamin D per gram.

Foreign Fishery Trade

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE TERMINATES BAN ON TRADE STATISTICS

Secretary of Commerce Jesse Jones announced on July 1, that revised security regulations now permit the Department of Commerce to release many figures on the United States' foreign trade which have been withheld from publication since Pearl Harbor. Except for figures on military, strategic and critical commodities, complete information may now be released on the total exports and imports of individual commodities on a 12-month delayed basis. Details on the country of destination for exports or country of origin for imports are barred, however, with the following exceptions:

Complete information on trade with each of the Latin American Republics, Alaska, Puerto Rico and Virgin Islands, on a 12-month delayed basis, may also be made available to the public again with the exception of military, strategic and critical commodities. Even more current information on trade with Canada and Mexico will be made available since these figures may be released with only a six months' delay. The total dollar value of trade with the individual Latin American Republics, without commodity detail, may also be released with a six-month delay.

QUOTA ON IMPORTED FISH ENLARGED

The tariff-rate quota for the calendar year 1944 on certain fish dutiable under paragraph 717 (b), Tariff Act of 1930, was enlarged as per the following notice:

Treasury Department,
Office of the Commissioner of Customs,
Washington, D. C., July 8, 1944.

To Collectors of Customs and Others Concerned:

In accordance with the second proviso to item 717 (b) of schedule II in the trade agreement with Canada (T.D. 49752), it has been ascertained that the average apparent annual consumption in the United States of fish, fresh or frozen (whether or not packed in ice), filleted, skinned, boned, sliced, or divided into portions, not specially provided for (except cod, haddock, hake, pollock, cusk, and rosefish), in the 3 years preceding 1944, calculated in the manner provided for in the cited agreement, was 121,404,386 pounds. The quantity of such fish that may be imported for consumption during the calendar year 1944 at the reduced rate of duty provided for in that trade agreement is, therefore, increased from 15,000,000 to 18,210,658 pounds.

W. R. Johnson,
Commissioner of Customs.

COD OIL IMPORT RESTRICTIONS LIFTED

All import controls have been lifted in the case of cod oil (List I, Commerce Import Class No. 0804.000, governing date May 22, 1942), the WPB said on July 5, in reporting Amdt. I of General Imports Order M-63. The amendment removes this item from List I.

Statistical Summaries

JUNE PURCHASES OF FISHERY PRODUCTS BY WFA TOTAL $4,698,000

Large purchases of Vitamin A fish liver oils, dry-salted, pickled, and smoked fish, and canned sardines and squid were made by the WFA during June. A total of $4,698,000 was spent, making payments for the first six months of 1944, $13,831,000. Purchases of all agricultural and related products purchased for Lend-Lease, Territorial emergency, Red Cross, and other purposes totaled $120,477,000 in June and $1,052,030,000 for six months.

Purchases of Fishery Products by W.F.A.

Commodity	Unit	June 1944		January 1-June 30, 1944	
		Quantity	F.O.B. Cost	Quantity	F.O.B. Cost
FISH			Dollars		Dollars
Herring, canned	Cases	5,331	36,203	6,380	40,579
Mackerel, "	"	9,511	76,092	42,976	200,831
Pilchards, "	"	-	-	457,883	1,917,187
Salmon, "	"	11,446	139,764	311,454	3,260,386
Shrimp, "	"	-	-	8,986	102,324
Sardines, "	"	129,438	582,439	445,563	2,043,807
Squid, "	"	80,000	386,750	80,000	386,750
Tuna and tuna-like fishes, "	"	-	-	1,358	27,093
Fish, ground, "	"	-	-	12,000	50,400
Total ..... "	"	235,726	1,221,248	1,366,600	8,029,357
Fish, pickled	Pounds	4,647,725	386,284	16,530,508	1,255,747
Fish, dry-salted	"	7,764,070	1,243,853	7,764,070	1,243,853
Fish, smoked	"	2,097,000	251,700	2,676,258	311,736
Total	"	14,508,795	1,881,837	26,970,836	2,811,336
BYPRODUCTS					
Fish meal	"	-	-	720,000	29,162
Oyster shell flour	"	-	-	780,000	2,730
Oyster shell grits	"	-	-	600,000	2,400
Total	"	-	-	2,100,000	34,292
VITAMINS					
Vitamin A fish-liver oil	M Units	5,431,090	1,594,813	10,776,005	2,955,533
Grand Total		-	4,697,898	-	13,830,518

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL PRICES

Little change was recorded for U. S. food prices from mid-May to mid-June by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the Department of Labor. Both wholesale and retail indexes for foods showed a slight rise, and remained considerably below the indexes for 1943.

The Bureau's average wholesale price figures for processed fishery items showed only one minor change, while the retail averages for canned salmon indicated a rise in red salmon prices and a small drop for pink salmon. Averages for fresh and frozen and fresh and canned groups decreased, indicating a continued decline in prices paid by consumers for fresh and frozen fish during both the month ending June 13 and the 12 months ending that date.

Wholesale and Retail Prices

Item	Unit		Percentage change from--	
Wholesale: (1926 = 100)		June 17, 1944	May 20, 1944	June 19, 1943
All commodities	Index No.	103.7	-0.3	+0.2
Foods	do	104.9	+0.2	-3.8
		June 1944	May 1944	June 1943
Fish:				
Canned salmon, Seattle:				
Pink, No. 1, Tall	$ per dozen cans	1.970	0	0
Red, No. 1, Tall	do	3.694	0	0
Cod, cured, large shore, Gloucester, Mass.	$ per 100 pounds	13.0	0	+4
Herring, pickled, N. Y.	¢ per pound	12.0	0	0
Salmon, Alaska, smoked, N. Y.	do	35.0	0	0
Retail: (1935-39 = 100)		June 13, 1944	May 16, 1944	June 15, 1943
All foods	Index No.	135.7	+0.1	-4.4
Fish:				
Fresh and canned	do	196.7	-1.9	-2.2
Fresh and frozen	¢ per pound	31.5	-2.2	-2.7
Canned salmon:				
Pink	¢ per pound can	23.7	-1.7	-1.7
Red	do	45.4	+5.8	+9.1

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FISH AND SHELLFISH OF THE SOUTH ATLANTIC AND GULF COASTS

A 45-page handbook of information on the salt-water fisheries of the southern coast from Cape Hatteras to the Mexican border, has just been issued by the Office of the Coordinator of Fisheries.

The new bulletin is an account of the fishery resources of the entire southern coast and contains information on approximately 25 different kinds of fish, mollusks, and crustaceans that are important products of the Southern States. Interesting facts on the habits of the fishes, their food value, the methods of marketing, and the development of the fisheries, are included in this booklet, which should be useful to anyone associated with the fishing industry.

The bulletin is the third of a series of regional booklets on the fisheries written by Rachel L. Carson, a biologist of the Fish and Wildlife Service. Already published are "Fish and Shellfish of New England" (Conservation Bulletin 33), and "Fishes of the Middle West" (Conservation Bulletin 34).

"Fish and Shellfish of the South Atlantic and Gulf Coasts" is known as Conservation Bulletin 37, and may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington 25, D. C., for 10 cents, or on request from members of Congress.

Compositor--Jean Zalevsky

FISHERY TRADE INDICATORS

(Expressed in Thousands of Pounds)

102861

Item	Month	Latest month	Same month a year ago	Previous month
FRESH FISH LANDINGS				
Boston, Mass.	June	14,607	17,472	16,988
Gloucester, Mass.	do	25,081	24,675	23,869
Portland, Maine	do	1,277	2,182	1,896
Boston, Gloucester, and Portland:				
Cod	do	4,709	3,854	10,421
Haddock	do	7,694	10,112	9,567
Pollock	do	540	1,211	1,988
Rosefish	do	15,053	15,490	11,348
FISH RECEIPTS, CHICAGO1/				
Salt-water fish	do	1,760	3,302	1,061
Fresh-water fish	do	3,263	3,526	4,045
Shellfish, etc.	do	596	1,104	357
By truck	do	1,353	1,572	1,810
By express	do	3,172	4,830	2,602
By freight	do	1,094	1,529	1,051
COLD-STORAGE HOLDINGS2/				
New York, N. Y.:				
Salt-water fish	do	7,342	3,733	6,164
Fresh-water fish	do	803	927	852
Shellfish, etc.	do	443	757	508
Boston, Mass.:				
Salt-water fish	do	12,750	7,242	9,847
Fresh-water fish	do	15	6	7
Shellfish, etc.	do	898	927	767
Chicago, Ill.:				
Salt-water fish	do	2,275	991	1,901
Fresh-water fish	do	4,984	837	4,836
Shellfish, etc.	do	354	564	218
United States:				
Cod fillets	July	6,867	1,444	6,497
Haddock fillets	do	4,011	1,181	3,063
Halibut	do	9,285	9,973	843
Mackerel (except Spanish)	do	9,019	3,835	6,091
Croakers	do	2,157	1,700	1,679
Rosefish fillets	do	2,779	1,892	1,760
Salmon	do	1,934	1,406	1,378
Whiting	do	5,353	5,317	2,257
Shrimp	do	1,869	2,222	1,912
New England, all species	do	24,674	14,095	18,954
Middle Atlantic, all species	do	20,702	12,221	17,975
South Atlantic, all species	do	4,361	3,812	3,337
North Central East, all species	do	14,510	7,174	12,984
North Central West, all species	do	3,506	1,697	4,096
South Central, all species	do	3,680	2,112	2,993
Pacific, all species	do	18,554	16,336	8,953

1/ Includes all arrivals as reported by express and rail terminals, and truck receipts as reported by wholesale dealers including smokers.

2/ Data for individual cities are as of the last Thursday of the month, except those for Boston which are for the last Wednesday of the month. Data on United States holdings by various species and by geographical areas are as of the first of the month.

Note:--Data for the latest month are subject to revision.